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SATURDAY NIGHT

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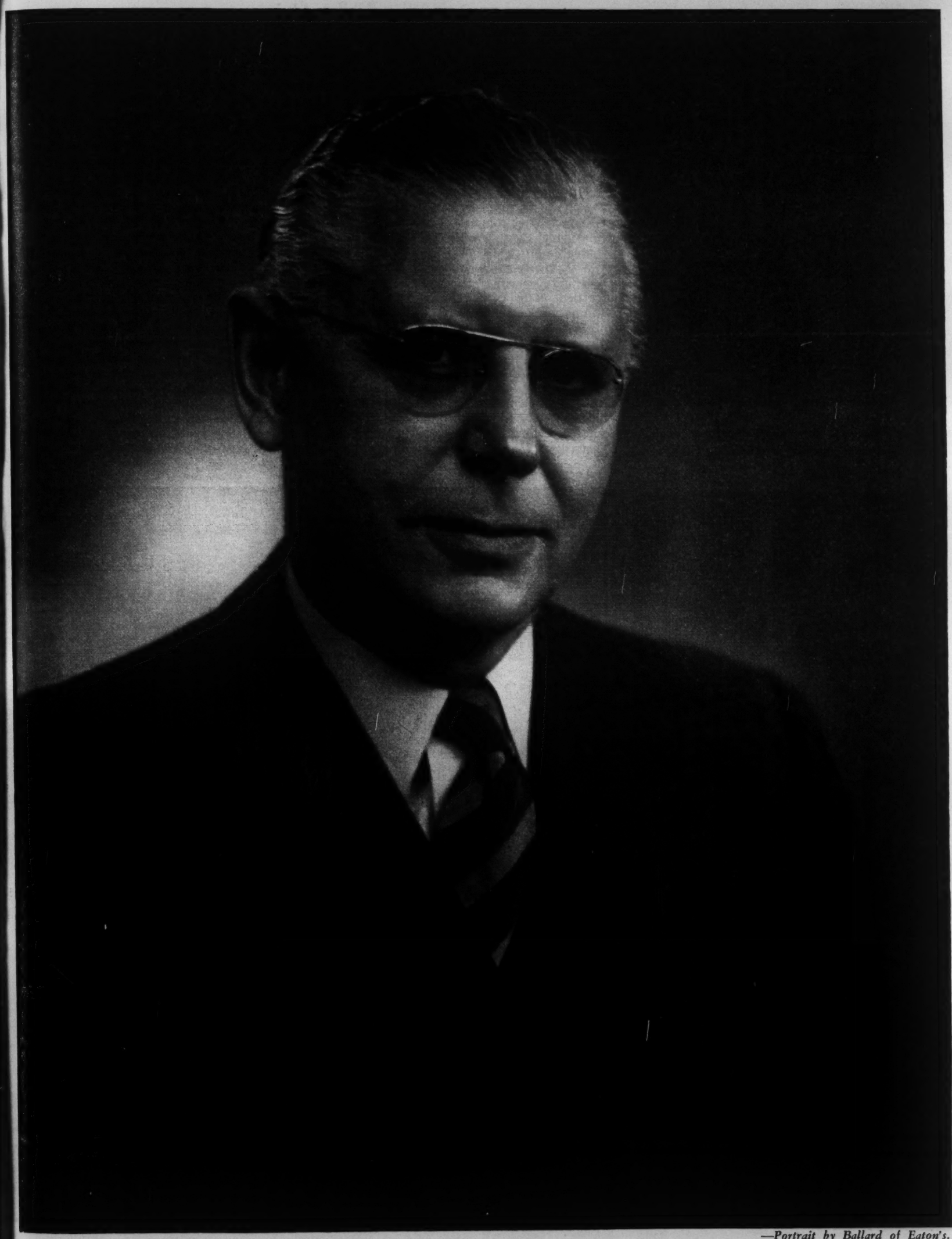

—*Portrait by Ballard of Eaton's.*

PREMIER OF ONTARIO Leslie Frost may put an end to what he has described as an era of "bickering and dealing" with Ottawa as a result of recent housing conferences with the Minister of Reconstruction.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Where Are Our Planes?

CANADA is unfortunately ill supplied with military critics who can command the respect and attention of the public when they discuss the defence preparations of our appointed military experts. It is difficult to take seriously the denunciations which have appeared in a few newspapers concerning Exercise Eagle, except in the one respect of the obvious shortage of really up-to-date planes. Whether the physical equipment of our air force is what the public has a right to expect in view of the money spent on it is certainly a question that should be discussed as freely as possible in parliament during the coming session, and we hope that the government will not make too free use of the "security" plea as a means of avoiding such discussion. It is however essential that the discussion should be serious and should be carried on by persons who have not only some knowledge of the art of war but also some sense of responsibility. There is no general election in prospect for several years, and no opposition party can possibly make any gains by reckless and overgeneralized charges of inefficiency or extravagance. The Conservative party in particular has a lot of lost prestige to recover in this respect, and should tread the more circumspectly for that reason.

Those Canadians who would like to see the House of Commons regain its old power, and diminish the authority of the cabinet, can hardly look very hopefully to the first session of the new parliament. It has an unusual number of new members, many of them persons who were elected not on their own merits but by the overwhelming desire of the electors to give Mr. St. Laurent a safe majority. Some of these replace old and experienced members of minority parties, and the House will be no stronger for the change. The cabinet, on the other hand, is exceptionally able, and Mr. St. Laurent has acquired by the election results a prestige and power of command not far behind that enjoyed by Mr. King.

Dr. Arthur Beauchesne

AFTER a service of nearly twenty-five years as Clerk of the House of Commons, preceded by ten years as Assistant Clerk, Dr. Arthur Beauchesne is quitting his seat at the table of the House, but not to become a complete outsider. He is to be "a sort of special adviser to parliament on procedural matters", available to fish the House out of any unduly deep waters into which it may get itself plunged.

He has always been a profound and learned student of procedural problems. Until his biography is written we shall probably not know just how much of a hand he had in one of the liveliest procedural fights in Ottawa history. He was very new as Clerk in the days of the historic fifteenth parliament, when Canada was governed for six months by a party which was not the largest in the House, and for six days more by a party which had so slight a hold on the House that it did not dare to appoint cabinet ministers, as the law then required them to resign and be re-elected.

Rodolphe Lemieux was Speaker during the King regime, and Mr. Meighen had not got around to replacing him when the report of the special committee on the Customs scandals came up for final consideration. Before the change of government Mr. H. H. Stevens had moved an amendment to the motion for adoption of the report, the amendment instructing the committee to add several sentences of flat condemnation of the Liberal administration. Mr. Woodsworth moved a subamendment striking out all the words after "instructions" and substituting a mild condemnation and a recommendation for a judicial commission. This was negatived by 115 to 117. Mr. Fansher then moved another subamendment which struck

(*Continued on Page Five*)

"Some Enchanted Evening". Ezio Pinza and Mary Martin in the final scene from the smash-hit "South Pacific". With them are actors Barbara Luna and Michael de Leon.

N.Y. HITS FOR FALL VISITORS

By Don Stairs

SAID Joshua Logan, that phenomenal American theatrical producer, writer and director recently, "I would like to find a way of living that is not so turbulent and full of pressure and involves no responsibility for other peoples' lives. I would like to stay in a small village and write violent stories about a kind of life I do not lead. I would like to do nonsense things with my wife, to plant gardens we never see. I would like to be lazy." After completing his labor on that smash hit "South Pacific," it was an understandable attitude.

With Mr. Logan's philosophy and inspiration and the same vagabondish spirit, we scuttled off to a "stay" in the "village" of Manhattan to submit ourselves to the lure of Broadway's "nonsense things" including Mr. Logan's latest masterpiece which is tempting visiting tycoons to shell out up to $100.00 for admission. So, for the theatre loving tourist, here is an inkling of the entertainment content of some of Broadway's hit shows. About half are musicals. Oldies, but still entertaining the crowds are "Born Yesterday" (1,400 performances), "High Button Shoes" (700), "A Street Car Named Desire" (700) and a smart revue "Lend an Ear."

"South Pacific" at the Majestic theatre with Richard Rodgers' liltingly luscious score integrated with Oscar Hammerstein's saucy lyrics, a book based on two stories out of James A. Michener's prize winning "Tales of the South Pacific," Logan's glamorous stagecraft, topped by Ezio Pinza's and Mary Martin's acting and singing, left a never-to-be-forgotten memory. The narrative concerns the major romance of a semi-exiled French planter and an American nurse and a minor unhappy romance of a U.S. military officer and a Polynesian lass, together with assorted marines and islanders to provide appropriate color and action. Miscellany:— Michener, if you please, is the forty-two year old bespectacled managing editor of Macmillan's High school text book division . . . Miss Mary Edwards, Pleasantville, N.Y., has already seen South Pacific a dozen times. The box office will show you her letter ordering balcony seats for every Wednesday matinee from September 7, 1949, through

Myron ("There's nothing like the frame of a dame") McCormick with Mary ("I'll wash that man right out of my hair") Martin in one of "South Pacific's" hilarious scenes.

Another Pulitzer prizewinner is Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman". Here are Mildred Dunnock, Lee J. Cobb (the star), Arthur Kennedy and Cameron Mitchell.

Martin and Pinza with Richard Silvira, at right, in a dramatic episode from the hit by Rodgers and Hammerstein which is based on James Michener's Pulitzer prizewinner.

"Salesman" is hailed as the season's best play. Study of Lee J. Cobb as Willie Loman and Mildred Dunnock as Mrs. Loman in a dramatic close-up.

May 31, 1950 . . . . Columbia has a "South Pacific" album, original cast and orchestra, and the L.P. (33 1/3 r.p.m.) forty-five minute U.S.A. disc can be had for $4.85. It's a flawless recording.

"ANNE of the Thousand Days" (on vacation for July and August) at the Shubert with Rex Harrison (season's best acting award) and Joyce Redman with Maxwell Anderson's script vividly portrays that historic ten year interlude in the life of the boisterous, much married monarch, Henry VIII. This moving episode of Anne Boleyn's royal amour is enacted with appropriate pomp and circumstance. Jo Mielziner's effective stagecraft and settings lend the proceedings an air of authenticity. Canadians especially we think will keenly relish this piece.

"Where's Charley" at the St. James is of course that merry and musical antic through which our favorite hoofer and comedian, Ray Bolger, skylarks and capers. George Abbott rewrote the "book" of "Charley's Aunt." Loesser did the score and Bolger's miming and footwork won him the "Broadway Oscar." Bolger enthralls his audience with his effortless dance routines and comic grimacing. Ever hear a blasé bunch of orchestra seat bald heads and their mates whooping up a popular song like teen-agers at a movie? Well just go, if only to hear Ray lead them in that amiable ditty "Once in Love with Amy." If you are close to the front concentrate on Doretta Morrow who plays "Kitty." There are some lovelies in the chorus line too.

"DEATH of a Salesman" at the Morosco, the season's best play, by contrast, is a heart-rending and tragic spectacle. Pulitzer prize winner Arthur Miller provides actor Lee J. Cobb with a script that lays bare the soul of salesman "Willy Loman" (as does Tennessee Williams in somewhat similar fashion that of the school teacher in "A Street Car Named Desire").

John Mason Brown's commentary on this play seems pertinent and enlightening. "If the proper study of mankind is man, man's inescapable problem is himself, what he would like to be, what he is, what he is not, and yet what he must live and die with. These are the moving, everyday, all-inclusive subjects that Arthur Miller deals with." Here's another clue—one of the play's characters exclaims "Willy was a salesman. For a salesman, there is no rock bottom in life . . . He's a man 'way out there in the blue, riding in a smile and a shoeshine; and when they start *not smiling back—boys, that's an earthquake*". This grim "earthquake" the New York Critic's Circle said was the season's "best play."

"Mister Roberts" at the Alvin with Henry Fonda, and on its way to 650 performances,

(*Continued on page* 15)

From "Kiss Me Kate" Show-stopper Lisa Kirk in "I'll always be true to you in my fashion."

Patricia Morison, Aldred Drake, Lisa Kirk and Harold Lang in one of the colorful choral numbers from "Kiss Me Kate", famous for its catchy airs.

"Charley's Aunt" has become "Where's Charley?" as a vehicle for comedian Ray Bolger seen here at tea with Jane Lawrence.

Maxwell Anderson's "Anne of the Thousand Days" has Joyce Redman and Rex Harrison, (season's "best acting" award).

Martita Hunt (right), star of "The Madwoman of Chaillot", with her "dotty old cronies" Nydia Westman and Estelle Winwood, in the best of the New York season's foreign plays.

The famous whiskey-making scene from "Mr. Roberts" — grain alcohol, iodine and hair tonic. Here are David Wayne and Robert Keith with the production's star, Henry Fonda.

Ottawa View

By B. T. RICHARDSON

The U.S.-Canada Plan

Foundation Of Joint Strategy Is Industrial Integration

THE visit of Mr. Louis Johnson, the American secretary of defence, to Ottawa was concerned with military cooperation on a far broader basis than merely tactical formations and whether armies should use the same weapons. At his news conference, Mr. Johnson put the maintenance of a healthy economy on the same footing as the problems of armed forces in the strategy of military cooperation. This strategy involves everything up to the industrial integration of Canada and the U.S.

One of the lessons learned in World War II by Canada was that the Canadian economy cannot reach its full production without a considerable degree of assistance from American supply sources. The point was put by a high defence official in Ottawa when he said: "The full potential of our industrial capacity in Canada can only be maintained in peacetime and developed in war if the industry of the two countries is integrated so that we each do the things we can do quickly and economically and have all the advantages of planned mass production."

To bring American and Canadian military power to the position where they interlock fully will take time. To show how far the process has gone already, a number of examples obtained from the department of national defence is revealing.

There is a constant exchange of information between both countries' defence authorities.

Canadian officers are working at American headquarters and American officers at Canadian headquarters in Ottawa.

At every Canadian staff college and training school, there are American officers, and similarly Canadian officers are attending staff establishments in the United States and other countries.

Canada and the United States have adopted the same communications systems, battle procedure and battle orders.

Close cooperation has been developed in research for defence, to avoid duplication of efforts.

The two countries are working towards full standardization of weapons.

Defence officials of both countries are agreed on the necessity to coordinate industrial power.

The modern armed forces of Canada and the United States have approximately one motor vehicle for every four men. This fact illustrates a fundamental problem in the need for having thousands of spare parts. In that field alone, one of the chief economies of integration will be in cutting down maintenance costs by mass production of spares.

•

Protecting The Record

Legal Trusteeship Is Required For Safeguarding Documents

THE question of preserving the public and private records of Canadian public affairs came up before the Massey commission on cultural and scientific development. It is related to the problem of providing a safe place for them and of protecting the secrets that need to remain hidden until the lapse of time has removed the contemporary sting from them. There are two fields of record-keeping—a Public Records Office, which Canada lacks and which would have control of the files of government departments, and the Archives which should be the last resting place of Canadian historical documents.

One of Canada's most valuable and extensive collections is the Mackenzie King papers, which are reported to be destined for McGill University, and which fortunately have the benefit of a substantial Rockefeller grant to pay the cost of properly organizing and preserving them. They are, of course, the property of Mr. Mackenzie King, prime minister for 21 years and the most significant political figure in Canada's national development in the first half of the 20th century. Work on Mr. King's memoirs has begun and their publication is already awaited as a major political and literary event.

Dr. William Kaye Lamb, the national archivist, suggested to the Massey commission that a form of legal trusteeship over the personal records of a public career should be provided in Canada. The Archives possess the complete personal papers of one Canadian prime minister only, Sir John A. Macdonald. The right of a public man to impose the terms he wishes to preserve the secrecy of his papers is unquestioned. Private papers are protected for 50 years by law in Britain. A similar provision is suggested for Canada. The Gladstone papers, for instance, remained in the family until 1929 when they were turned over to the British Museum where they are now available, in 750 volumes, to research students. The risk of papers that illuminate the dark corners of public policy being used for political propaganda is probably the single biggest factor in the desire of public men to safeguard the papers they leave behind them.

—Canadian Army Photo

NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL of the Canadian Army is Major-General W. H. S. Macklin, C.B.E. An engineering graduate of the University of Toronto (Class of '23) General Macklin served with distinction in both wars and recently attended the National Defence College.

•

Federal School Aid?

Wide Discrepancies In Canada In Spending By Provinces

NO ONE suggests for a moment that the difference in the amount spent on schools and the salaries of teachers from one province to another is due to differences over the value of education. It is due to the fact that some provinces are wealthy and prosperous, others are relatively poor and others are midway between the two extremes. The Canadian Teachers' Federation, which has been meeting in Ottawa this year, has added to the demand for federal aid for education and it has set up a special committee to make its voice heard. The C.T.F. is naturally interested in federal assistance for provincial school systems for the purpose of financing salary increases for teachers. Its drive, however, is only one sign that a crisis in Canadian education is approaching and that an urgent demand for federal aid is being pressed on the federal government.

The proportion of funds spent per child attending school varies as high as two to one in different parts of Canada. Figures reported by the Canadian and Newfoundland Education Association five years ago, while out-dated now, still show the discrepancies that exist. Its report showed that 38 per cent of the school children of Canada enjoy educational expenditure from $35 to $40 a year, while for 16 per cent the expenditure is $50 to $55 and for 46 per cent it is $70 to $80. More funds for buildings, equipment and teachers is the common demand in schools across the country. Moreover, the existing shortage of teachers in Canada is 11,000 and in the next few years, the need will be for 28,000 more teachers. The case for federal aid for universities is also being pressed vigorously.

Those arguing for federal aid say that education is just another case of the provinces being responsible for something that they are finding they cannot afford. On the other side, the threat to provincial autonomy that might arise in federal aid is the main fighting ground for opponents. The C.T.F. has support from the Quebec association representing 20,000 teachers, "providing the autonomy of the province would be respected", and such organizations as the Federation of Catholic Parent-Teachers' Associations in Ontario.

•

Television Up Again

New Parliament To Revive Aid To Development By C.B.C.

THE development of television in Canada, which may become in time one of the chief outlets of the entertainment industry, is not going to be held up until the report of the Massey commission that has been asked by the government to survey, among other things, the field of television policy. The $4,000,000 capital loan that will put the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation into television which was left on the order paper last spring, will be revived in the new Parliament next month. The target date for TV stations operated by the C.B.C. in Toronto and Montreal is late in 1950.

Compared with an approximate cost of $50,000 for a small radio station, a TV station will require not less than five times that amount of capital. Television is hardly a field for the small individual operator, as was radio in which low costs and quick returns made many a tidy fortune in Canada. The cost of producing programs, plus the likelihood of several years of losses until advertising revenue is built up, will far surpass radio production expenses.

The set up for Canada is likely to follow these lines: the C.B.C. will open stations in the two biggest cities and will become the chief producer of recorded programs of Canadian origin for private stations elsewhere. The C.B.C. may be for a long time the only source of Canadian programs, and no network facilities are foreseen for some years to come because of their cost. The biggest non-Canadian source of canned TV programs appears likely to be the American film industry, though C.B.C.'s experience in importing radio programs from Britain suggests the feasibility of obtaining TV programs there as well.

Passing Show

THE Communists have now liberated China from foreign oppression, and the first sign the Chinese get of their freedom is a decree forbidding the playing of mah-jongg even for fun.

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In Ottawa the federal office telephones have been changed from "Dominion" to "Government". We await with interest the news that Dominion Day has become Government Day.

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We haven't figured out yet about these picture windows, whether the picture is what the insiders see when they look out in daytime, or what the outsiders see when they look in at night.

•

People who think their homes should be like

heaven are often the very ones who are always raising hell in them.

•

British Columbia educationists have been discussing what to do with unusually bright children. Almost anything, except make them educationists.

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EXISTING LAWS CAN KEEP MONTREAL MORAL
—heading in Montreal *Star*.

Well, why don't they?

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Personal incomes reached a new high in the United States, a month ago, with personal outgos still nicely ahead of them.

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It is now suggested that perhaps Exercise Eagle might better have been called Exercise Hummingbird.

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The *Recorder* says that Canadian Conservatives are conducting a nation-wide inquiry as to the cause of their defeat. This is rubbish; they aren't conscious yet.

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The Australian coal strike collapsed after seven weeks, which leaves the Communists ahead by seven weeks of no coal production and the miners behind by seven weeks of no wages.

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Lucy says she heard so much about devaluation of the pound and dollar that she is going to buy a bowl of goldfish.

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in the first four months of this year, as compared with 14,942 in the same period of 1948. More—the United Kingdom's Royal Commission on Population has recently taken the stand that Britain in future will be able to supply all countries together with only 65,000 immigrants a year (of whom, I add, Canada, on a proportionate basis, could fairly claim not more than 25,000 a year).

Feverishly concentrating, as we are, on bringing in non-British Europeans (80,000 a year), we do not seem to realize what a calamity Canada will suffer if this British reduction becomes permanent.

Annual Loss

It is not a question of sentiment or of ethnic rivalry but of annually losing 25,000—sometimes many more—settlers with the outlook, traditions and language which predominated in upbuilding Canada to her present high status—settlers whose skills and qualities are still urgently required here.

Fortunately, the causes of the slump are even more evident now than they were 18 months ago, when I foretold some of them for SATURDAY NIGHT from London. Evident too are the cures.

Here are the chief causes, with some notes on the cures:

1. *A half-hearted British-immigration policy*:

Official Britain wrongly contends, even in the present economic crisis, that every available worker should remain in those overcrowded islands. Official Canada politely agrees, placing no obstacle in the way of would-be British immigrants, yet doing little to aid or encourage them. I except the governments of Alberta and Ontario.

What is needed is a great national effort, like those of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and our own effort on behalf of non-British Europeans. It should take advantage of the offer made by the British government, despite its aforesaid contention, to help finance migration to Commonwealth countries.

2. *Transportation shortages*:

Aircraft and shipping for British immigration is insufficient. The air immigration scheme launched by Ontario has been dropped by Ottawa. Shipping provides certainly not more than 20,000 passages a year for immigrants. Yet we have somehow found shipping enough for 80,000 non-British Europeans a year. Meanwhile, tired of waiting, our British prospects turn elsewhere.

Canada can find many more passages for Britons if she really makes the effort.

3. *Currency restrictions*:

Britain last year reduced the amount an emigrant might transfer to Canada from £5,000, spread over four years, to £1,000 in the same period. Here is one of the biggest restrictions on British immigration.

We should either lend the immigrant money on the security of the funds he can ultimately transfer or make a deal with Britain for the restoration of the old allowance.

4. *High cost of immigration*:

British immigrants get no official financial assistance (and very little, if any, privately), though the passages of non-British Europeans are usually paid by I.R.O., their home governments, their relatives or their sponsors. Other Commonwealth countries provide door-to-door passages for as little as $40.

Something similar to the latter schemes is urgently required.

5. *Inadequate placement and after-care*:

Only Alberta, Ontario and the railways have large-scale, efficient schemes for placing British immigrants before they risk departure and for after-care. Hence the cries of despair from Britons left to sink or swim (cries not unheard in Britain).

Surely something resembling the elaborate official and private arrangements made for non-British Europeans is not beyond us.

All this apart, the Royal Commission's theories should be refuted by facts. The Commission fixes the number of emigrants annually available in future at 65,000 by calculating that the annual number of persons in Britain reaching the age of 20 will be 650,000 and that only 10 per cent of these are likely to emigrate. Actually, emigrants have always ranged through every age and always will, while annual emigration figures have often far exceeded 65,000, without injuring Britain, even when her birth-rate was lower than it is now.

The situation is not hopeless. Our new government sits firmly in the saddle; and the talk is of a new Immigration Department, long overdue. But the remedy lies largely with those who believe that a constant flow of British blood at the highest level consistent with quality and our power to absorb it is essential for our country. They must express their desire for a positive, effective British-immigration policy and back it with their own efforts to help the British immigrant.

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Canada's Important Contribution To Shakespearean Criticism

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE rapid succession of new, and often valuable, books on Shakespeare is a proof of the expansion of that element of the public which is sufficiently delicate in its perceptions to be ready to appreciate the work of the world's greatest dramatist. The spread of education has combined with the cinema and the radio to extend the knowledge of Shakespeare among millions who a generation ago would have known no more than his name.

Thomas Marc Parrott, a retired Princeton professor and author of several previous volumes on Elizabethan drama, makes a valuable contribution with "Shakespearean Comedy" (Oxford, $6.40), a very complete study of the growth of the comic drama from its beginnings in the church festivals to its supreme poetic achievement in "As You Like It" and its richest philosophy in "The Tempest." The author's judgments on audience reaction are very discerning. It is interesting that the three great comedies of young love are works in which "the ladies rather than their lovers dominate the action," and that this is because they are located in "a working-day world and full of briers, where innocence is foully slandered, or driven into exile, or shipwrecked on a strange coast." Therefore these plays went out of fashion in Restoration times "when comedy usually presented woman as either a vixen or a puppet," and did not return until the spirit of Romance reigned once more in England. They are of course ideally suited for the best taste of the present democratic era. The volume is a very large one and deals fully with the comic element in the tragedies and histories.

For those who like small books and ready-made selections (we are not of that number on the latter point) "The Bedside Shakespeare" edited by Arthur Stanley (Longmans, Green, $1.75) is a tempting offering. As light as a whodunit, it includes almost all the more famous passages in the plays, many of the sonnets, a collection of "Unfamiliar Quotations" (in which we are surprised to find "To do a great right do a little wrong"), and the most emphatic of the observations on Shakespeare by notable critics, from Goethe who said "The first page I read in him made me his for life" to Tolstoi who experienced nothing but "repulsion, weariness and bewilderment."

In "King Lear: A Tragic Reading of Life" (Clarke, Irwin, $1.50) John M. Lothian, head of the English Department of the University of Saskatchewan, undertakes to maintain Dowden's thesis that this play is "the greatest single achievement in poetry of the Northern genius." We are not very fond of absolute superlatives like this in the realm of artistic judgment; a surveyor can prove that A is the tallest building in the world, and a Gallup poll can prove that B is the most popular play in a given field at a given moment, but nobody can do more than opine that "King Lear" is the greatest of tragedies, and the sad fact is, as Professor Lothian reminds us, that for a century and a half theatre audiences did not think it good enough to be played as Shakespeare wrote it, and demanded Nahum Tate's happy ending. We of today may be just as fallible on some other point.

Our Canadian critic, however, does an extremely useful job on the preposterous (and yet widely accepted) view that Lear is not the chief character of the play (or else that the play has no plot) because he does nothing, but merely suffers, after his early act of renunciation. The "action," says Professor Lothian, is the movement of Lear's mind or spirit, "its initial rashness and cruelty, the shock of its discovery of the real nature of the world, its painful and progressive isolation, and violent wrenching into a better knowledge of itself." He might have added (and Masefield has given the hint) that this movement of the mind is itself a conflict, that what gives it its overwhelming appeal to the imagination is the very strength of Lear's resistance to the truth. (No tragic conflict is any less a conflict because its issue is foredoomed.) He makes the valuable point that Lear's "schooling began when he was very old," too old to bend to circumstance in even the smallest degree.

Professor Lothian follows the majority in interpreting the "My poor fool is hanged" in the last scene as referring to Cordelia, though he admits that there is a case for applying it to the actual Fool of the play. To us it has always seemed that Shakespeare intended to suggest that the confused mind of Lear was already blending into one concept the two separate persons who had all along striven to open his eyes to truth.

It is surprising how much valuable Shakespearean criticism is being done in Canada at the moment. Professor Harrison, who has just left Queen's, is perhaps the most prolific writer on this subject in the English language, and the West in addition to Professor Lothian has Professor Salter of the University of Alberta, who has given the Royal Society of Canada valuable papers on "Hamlet" and "King John."

Two new English plays published in Canada by Clarke Irwin are Beverley Nichols's "Shadow of the Vine" and Michael Burn's "The Modern Everyman" (each $1.25). The former is a theatrically effective study of a very common situation—the respectable, middle-class family whose head is a dipsomaniac; but the central character is the heroic wife and mother who still loves this deplorable character and whose example inspires another woman to face the risk of a similar destiny by marrying the son. Mr. Burn has decided that the original "Everyman" needs to be revised because heaven and hell have ceased to be things pertaining to a future life and become conditions existent or realizable on earth. If one can accept that thesis the play may be convincing; it has some effective poetry.

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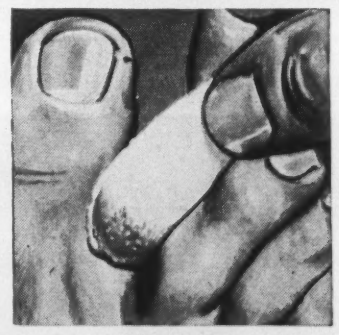

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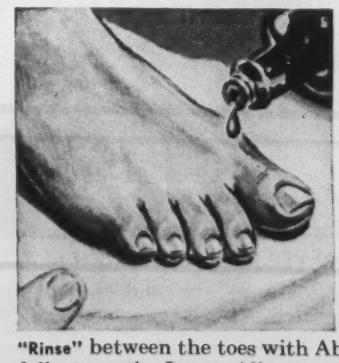

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ABSORBINE JR.

Fully Autonomous Canada With New Constitution

By J. A. HUME

In an address during the recent federal election campaign Prime Minister St. Laurent, committed the Liberal government to the task of amending the "constitution in Canada". J. A. Hume, a member of the press gallery in Ottawa, discusses the changes which have already been made in the British North America Act, and outlines the problems which may arise in the drafting of a new constitution to meet modern conditions.

PROBLEMS of the assumption by Canada of her natural right as a recognized sovereign nation to full control over her constitution have been brought into the realm of practical politics by the overwhelming victory accorded the St. Laurent Liberal government in the June 27 federal election.

Prime Minister Louis Stephen St. Laurent, outlining Liberal policies in a national broadcast from Moncton on May 19 last, stated: "It is our intention, after the election, to consult the provincial governments with a view to working out a method, which will be satisfactory to all Canadians, of amending our constitution in Canada."

Significantly, Prime Minister St. Laurent added in that government policy statement: "We do not want the Canadian constitution to be too rigid, but we do want to make sure it contains the fullest safeguards of provincial rights, of the use of the two official languages, and of those other historic rights which are the sacred trust of our national partnership."

Since the British North America Act, 1867, was a statute passed by the British Parliament, the logical procedure to be followed would be for an early dominion-provincial conference to be held in Ottawa to draft a new, up-to-date constitution, to be known as the Canada Constitution Act, with prescribed provisions for its future amendment; have that act approved by the Canadian Parliament; and, thereafter, have the United Kingdom Parliament repeal the B.N.A. Act.

It is a generally accepted fact that, when Canada was formed in 1867, the Fathers of Confederation displayed a commendable spirit of cooperation and compromise in the founding of the new federal nation and in charting the broad lines of its future development. Statesmanship of an equally high order, quite obviously, will be required on the part of federal and provincial political leaders in the drafting of a new constitution to meet modern conditions while, at the same time, writing into that constitution ample safeguards for those long-recognized minority rights as to religious freedom, language, continuance of denominational schools, etc. These, as Prime Minister St. Laurent has made clear, no one wishes to have disturbed or changed.

While, upon request of the Canadian Parliament in past years, a number of amendments to the B.N.A. Act have been approved by the United Kingdom Parliament, almost entirely on a *pro forma* basis, it is well known that all parties and leaders in the British Parliament would much prefer that Canada should take the necessary steps to assume full control over her own constitution. The late Viscount Bennett, Canadian prime minister 1930-35, on one occasion in the British House of Lords, strongly advocated such action on Canada's part.

In looking to the future on constitutional problems, some brief examination of the more important B.N.A. Act changes or amendments effected in the past, either through the British Parliament or the courts, should be of some interest and value at this stage.

Residual Powers

In 1932, decisions of the judicial committee of the privy council in London, England, by way of legal interpretation of the B.N.A. Act, ruled that control of radio communication and also of aerial navigation rested exclusively with Parliament. These two far-reaching decisions were based on recognition by the privy council that the B.N.A. Act left so-called "residual" powers with Parliament, not with the provinces. Section 91 gave Parliament exclusive jurisdiction on all matters except those given to the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces as set forth in Section 92. Of course, neither radio nor aviation was even heard of in 1867.

In 1940, after consultation with and the unanimous consent of the nine provincial governments at that time, Parliament sought and secured a constitutional amendment giving it control of unemployment insurance questions. Such consultation, obviously, was required because unemployment insurance was concerned with property and civil rights which lie within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces.

In 1946, Parliament, without consulting the provinces, secured a constitutional amendment touching redistribution and the size of the House of Commons based on the broad principle of representation by population, "Rep by Pop," as it was known in earlier days. Parliament was able constitutionally to take this action under Section 52 of the B.N.A. Act which states: "The number of members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate representation of the provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed."

The Redistribution Act of 1946 added ten constituencies for the older nine provinces. When Newfoundland joined Canada, on March 31 last, that new tenth province secured seven members. Thus the House of Commons in the 21st Parliament, as elected on June 27, has a total of 262 members. Newfoundland secured six senators, bringing the strength of the upper chamber of Parliament to 102 members.

At the last session of the 20th Parliament, the St. Laurent government, again without consultation with the provinces, introduced a bill to make the Supreme Court of Canada the court of last resort in all particulars for the Dominion through abolition of so-called privy council appeals. In this action, the federal government relied on Section 101 of the B.N.A. Act which states, in part: "The Parliament of Canada may, notwithstanding anything in this act, from time to time, provide for the constitution, maintenance and organization of a general court of appeal for Canada . . ." Also involved were the provisions of the Statute of Westminster of December, 1931, which abolished the Colonial Laws Validity Act, and gave Parliament power to legislate on extra-territorial matters. Quite definitely, too, the government was following a formal decision of the privy council in 1946 that Parliament possesses exclusive jurisdiction to abolish privy council appeals by means of approval of a simple amendment to the Supreme Court of Canada Act, without even the necessity of any B.N.A. Act amendment.

Dissolution of the 20th Parliament on April 30 did not allow time for consideration of this bill for abolition of privy council appeals, but there is no doubt a similar bill will be approved at the first session of the new Parliament this coming fall.

In his Moncton policy speech Prime Minister St. Laurent's reference to legislation for the abolition of privy council appeals was phrased, in part: "So long as our citizens have to settle their domestic disputes in the last resort, in the courts of another country—even if that country is also in the Commonwealth—Canada will not be, in all respects, a fully autonomous nation."

It will be seen from these citations that Parliament has acted, on its own, to secure constitutional amendments on matters placed by the B.N.A. Act within its exclusive jurisdiction. But, where exclusive provincial jurisdiction was involved, Parliament has acted only after consent has been obtained from the provinces as expressed by their governments.

Some provincial leaders have contended that Confederation was a pact or agreement between the four original provinces. Therefore, they are accustomed to argue, nothing at all can be changed in the constitution without the consent of all the provinces. Most constitutional authorities, however, hold that the B.N.A. Act is merely a statute of the British Parliament. They point out that many important changes were made in London, in the final drafting of the B.N.A. Act in relation to the earlier Quebec Resolutions, without any subsequent consultation with the federating provinces. They emphasize, too, that when, in later years, six other provinces joined Confederation, they did so after consultation only with the Dominion, and not with the other provinces.

No Treaty

The preamble of the B.N.A. Act merely sets forth that "Whereas the (four) provinces have expressed their desire to be federally united in one Dominion . . ." The act did not state for example, "considering the provinces have concluded a treaty, an agreement or a convention."

Sections 93 and 133 of the B.N.A. Act, respectively, set forth the historic minority rights as to continuance of denominational schools and of the French language. It would be acceptable all round, no doubt, that whatever constitutional safeguards any province might wish incorporated in the new Canada Constitution Act could be incorporated on these particular subjects. Such sections could be written in as being inviolable and not subject to amendment in any way in the future.

Dr. Maurice Ollivier, K.C., joint law clerk of the House of Commons, published an excellent book in 1945, entitled "Problems of Canadian Sovereignty." In his chapter, "Methods of Amendment", Dr. Ollivier submits that the Dominion's re-written B.N.A. Act, the new Canadian Constitution Act, as passed by the Canadian Parliament, could properly be divided into seven parts, which he lists as follows:

1. Preamble and preliminary.
2. Those provisions which affect the federal power alone and where the consent of the provinces would not be required for the purpose of amendment.
3. Provisions affecting the internal constitution of the provinces and which could be amended by the provinces without the consent of the federal Parliament.
4. Ordinary sections, requiring for purposes of amendment, the consent of a majority of the ten provinces.
5. Certain sections which would require the consent of all the ten provinces before they could be amended.
6. A section providing that in case amendments relate to only one or to a restricted number of provinces the consent of that province or those provinces alone would be sufficient.
7. A section providing, in the manner before described, for a mode of amendment to the constitution.

Delegate To Provinces

To give greater flexibility to the re-written constitution, the present writer believes, a section might well be included whereby, by mutual consent, Parliament might delegate part of its legislative authority to one or more of the provinces, or, conversely, that a province or provinces might delegate part of its or their legislative authority to Parliament.

Apart, of course, from the minority rights sections, it would not seem to be prudent or warranted that unanimous consent of all the ten provinces should be required for future constitutional amendments. No one province, aside from certain specified sections, would have the right of a veto on proposed amendments. A two-thirds majority of the ten provinces might be found desirable, fair and reasonable for amendments on certain specified subjects. On still other specified subjects, a simple majority of the ten provinces might be held to be sufficient.

It will not be an easy task to work out these problems, but an adjustment of the constitution to changed conditions is necessary. No longer should Canada accept this strait jacket which cramps her progress along the pathway toward adult nationhood. Surely the constitution should be the servant and not the master of the Canadian people.

—*U.N. Photo*

CANADIANS IN CONFERENCE: Three of Canada's international representatives confer. Left: R. G. Riddell, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for External Affairs; centre: General McNaughton; right: Arnold Heeney, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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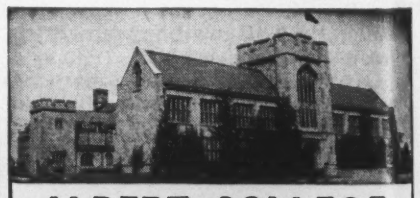

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Senator Taft Of Ohio Is Emerging As "Old Mister Republican"

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE WARMISH Washington dog days are generating another kind of heat for the Truman Administration in the "five-percenter" hearing on Capitol Hill where charges were heard that gift freezers were made to high government officials, including Major General Harry Vaughan, President Truman's military aide.

All this is sweet music to Republican ears, discomforting as it must be to Democratic listeners. Of course General Vaughan will have an opportunity to deny the charges, but the Senate Investigating Committee headed by Southern Democratic Senator Clyde Hooey of North Carolina, appears to have established some links between the White House and the "influence" peddlers.

The five-percenter investigation is obviously turning up ammunition for Republican sharpshooters in the 1950 Congressional election. It comes at a time when the party has suddenly taken on new life with the appointment of a vigorous new chairman of the Republican National Committee, Guy Gabrielson of New Jersey. At the same time, a brilliant G.O.P. Congressional leader, Senator Robert A. Taft, chairman of the Senate Steering Committee, has come into his own as "Old Mr. Republican himself."

That is the name that Bob Taft has earned for himself through his tireless and unrelenting devotion to the Republican cause in Congress. It is a gratifying change from the dark days of last summer when he lost out in his bid for the Republican presidential nomination. This son of a former president of the United States, who spent his boyhood in the White House, has captured the admiration of his Republican colleagues and the respect of his Democratic opponents.

Outstanding Figure

He appears to be the only outstanding figure on the Republican horizon at this time. Party people who have always lauded his character and ability but denied that he could be elected, now consider him a safe bet.

Senator Taft has a major obstacle to hurdle in 1950. He must be re-elected in his home state. Already the labor unions have threatened to pour ten million dollars into the state to block the election of the co-author of the union-detested Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Act.

As the symbol of Republican resistance to the Truman Fair Deal or the old New Deal, he has a fight on his hands. Representative Clarence Brown of Ohio, who managed his unsuccessful bid for the presidential nomination, warns that the party must go all out to re-elect Taft. "All eyes are going to be on Ohio," he declared. "You know, we have got 'Old Mr. Republican' himself running out there and we've got to have the kind of work done in the Committee that will help him to win that tough contest."

The Taft forces have already started to bring the G.O.P. National Committee into effective action. The new chairman, Mr. Gabrielson is a powerhouse of an organizer and money-raiser.

The Truman Administration is continuing to hold out for passage of New Deal legislation, which threatens to keep Congress in session until Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Truman has refused to compromise on Civil Rights, although it is believed that he could solve his differences with the Southern wing of the party. It is a long way ahead, but the battle seems to be shaping up as a clear-cut contest between Conservative and New Deal forces.

Senator Taft is Conservative but has shown willingness to support helpful legislation such as housing.

The big vote "hex" on him at the moment is his identification with the Taft-Hartley Act. If he wins the Ohio election, he will have taken seven-league steps toward 1952.

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EX-PRESIDENT'S WARNING

U.S. Is On Last Mile Toward "Collectivism"

PRESIDENT TRUMAN brushed off as funny the declaration of ex-President Herbert Hoover that the United States "through government spending and taxes" is "on the last mile blissfully driving down the back road to collectivism."

Many other Americans, however, viewed Mr. Hoover's comment in more serious vein. They saw considerable merit in his 75th-birthday message urging that the country modernize its government, reduce government costs, and help to prevent the nation from becoming a "welfare state." Mr. Hoover owes much to President Truman for bringing him out of the obscurity into which he was cast by the Roosevelt regime. Gone are the days when Hoover is a synomym for depression or hard times.

Mr. Truman sought his advice in 1945 and then assigned him to a 57-day mercy mission to visit famine-stricken people around the globe and plan to relieve their distress. More recently, he was called upon to head up the Hoover Commission on reorganization of the federal government. Part of his report is now being put into law, and the Hoover reforms will have a lasting place in history as a first major step toward streamlining of the American governmental set-up.

Mr. Hoover's reference to "collectivism", however, reminded long-memoried observers of the dark days of 1932 and 1933 during his term as president, when the nation was on the "last mile" toward unemployment, bread lines, bank closings, and mass forclosure of city and farm homes. Neutral observers are inclined to believe that there is far less danger of collectivism than the former President might believe. They see private enterprise as a flourishing aspect of American life, that shows no sign of not continuing.

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VICE-PREXY ROMANCE?

"Veep" Has All D.C. Expecting Nuptials

THERE is no more beloved man in Washington that Vice President Alben W. Barkley, the "Dear Alben" of Roosevelt days, who now likes to be known as the "Veep", which is Barkley for V.P.

The D.C. society gossipers have been pairing him off with eligible ladies for some time but these predictions have always proved untrue. However the veteran Kentucky legislator's interest in an attractive St. Louis widow has the U.S. capital agog. There have been flat denials on all sides of any serious romance, but Mr. Barkley has also been coy about it.

He first met the lady, Mrs. Carleton S. Hadley, 37-year-old mother of two daughters, at a party given by Clark Clifford, presidential aide, in Washington two months ago. Last week-end, Mrs. Hadley went to Alben Barkley's home town of Paducah in his private plane to help him dedicate and rename the local airport in his honor.

The denials still persist, but if there are wedding bells, there will be some unhappy ladies in the National Capital. They are the society writers, who will be deprived of a sure-fire source of hot-weather copy, predicting who was to be the bride of the Veep.

STUDY IN EXPRESSIONS. Left to right, U.S. Senator John Foster Dulles, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain, and Yakov Malik, U.S.S.R.

TRUMAN BACKS VAUGHAN

President Is Loyal To His Bumbling Aide

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has always been noted for his loyalty to his friends, even to the point of being accused of "governing by crony" and of trying to fill major government posts with his pals. He is entirely in loyal character in continuing to back up his military aide, Major General Harry Vaughan, who is to appear before a Congressional committee to explain his relationships with alleged "five-percenter" influence salesmen.

The President was able to find some humor in the situation at the last press conference when a reporter alluded to the firing of two army generals with the remark: "Two down and Vaughan to go."

Mr. Truman has said that he would allow his military aide to testify at the hearings, and it would appear that it is the General's zero hour for a committee appearance. Informed observers say that the former First War buddy of the Chief Executive isn't popular with the rest of the White House "palace guard."

However, he has one good friend, and that is the President of the United States. The hearings will tell if that friend is strong enough to extricate him from his present plight. Former Army Secretary Royall told friends that he had warned Mr. Truman to "get rid of General Vaughan because he would get him into trouble." The President's cool reply was that Harry was all right.

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Little Support For The Church In Times Of High Prosperity

DR. SILCOX'S comparison between the resistance faced by the early Church and that confronting it today (S.N. August 2) omits the fact that the early Church drew its adherents largely from the lower classes. In the Roman imperial order, the slave class, numerically greater than the Roman citizenry, found hope and spiritual sustenance in the Christian doctrine which recognized the slave as the equal of his owner. This factor was vital in the growth of the church to its dominant position in the Empire.

But today there is, in the first place, no social class in the West comparable to the Roman slave class. The modern Church must have a completely different appeal from that of the early Church if it is to accomplish anything like a religious revival.

One of the more disturbing aspects of the advertising man's dream of a universally high standard of living is that there will not be any need for religion. In the past, religion has been the poor man's staff, and has had scant recognition from the wealthy upper classes. It is a fact that religions find very little enthusiastic support in times of material prosperity. Communism is the least of the enemies of Church. The real enemy is the historical background of Communism—the Industrial Revolution, the Machine, and Applied Science, combined with the present spiritual bankruptcy of Western society.

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

Millionfold Death

CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX' article "Christianity Stands at the Barricades"—is interesting and informative, but evades, as religious arguments mostly do, the possibility that the fundamental cause of conflict between communism and religion lies largely with the latter.

Mr. Silcox skates lightly over the admitted fact that religious leaders are to-day so exercised with their ambitions in the political arena, or with their anxiety to make every man a teetotaler, as to increasingly lessen emphasis on the basic tenets of the faith. The spectacle presented by Christians fulminating and praying for the destruction and everlasting punishment of communists (who may soon represent close to half the world's population) conjures up a reminder of Mr. Britling's God in H. G. Wells' 'Mr. Britling sees it through'. "Don't spend so much time on your knees asking Me to do things" says Mr. Britling's God; "Get up and find out what's wrong with yourself".

Mr. Silcox suggests that Christianity can never be the mere protagonist of modern capitalism; but the fact remains that religious leaders (with notable and growing exceptions) are fighting for capitalism tooth and nail and the materialist empire for which it must ever stand. It is this unsavoury picture that calls forth the resounding contempt Russia shows for Western minds; and unless our leaders turn their thoughts bravely to the study of the weakening factors which stultify man's mind to-day, they might as well throw away their barricades and resign themselves to the certainty that man is about to die a millionfold death.

Philpston, Ont. H. F. TREVILLION

For Canada

IN S.N., June 14, you had an editorial "A Canadian Venture". This dealt with the International Student Seminaires which have been so successful and which were the result of a Canadian idea. You might be interested in knowing of work carried on by the Engineering Institute of Canada of a somewhat similar nature.

Each year, at the annual meeting of the institute, one student from every Canadian university in which an engineering degree is given is brought to the meeting. The delegate is the incoming president of the Undergraduates' Engineering Society, or the president of the students' section of the Engineering Institute within the university. These young men meet the day before the technical sessions of the annual meeting and continue their deliberations at different times during the following two or three days. They discuss their education, their profession and their careers.

The institute's object in bringing them together is to promote Canadianism. Another purpose is to permit the young men to meet the senior men of their profession under friendly informal conditions.

The institute pays the cost of bringing the group together once a year. It is one of the best things the institute has done—not only for the profession but for Canada as well.

L. AUSTIN WRIGHT,
General Secretary,
Engineering Institute of Canada.
Montreal, P.Q.

It Pays The Nation

AS A REPRESENTATIVE of the "lower middle class" referred to by Doctor Baird in his article on Health Insurance (S.N., June 21) I was far from convinced that the scheme was as impossible as he tried to make out, or of my ability to "pay my way" medically.

His main argument against it seemed to be that it was "not free"—someone had to pay for it. Naturally. No one imagines for a moment that an entire nation can be kept well for nothing, but what is a dollar per week (that is about what the British pay for their privileges) compared to the exhorbitant doctors' bills that pour in when a slight service is rendered, or a slight operation performed?

In England the head of a family—even though there may be six or eight all told—gets *everything*, from the "cradle to the grave" for his dollar per week. The dental care of every member of the family is taken care of (and you will admit this alone can amount to a considerable sum each year); spectacles are provided for any or every member of the family needing them; trusses, hearing-aids, false limbs—and, at the last, funeral expenses.

The British Health Scheme is based on the premise that it pays a nation to keep its citizens well; that it is a disgrace to a nation to have palpably sickly people walking about. You will admit that there are thousands in Canada who obviously require medical treatment—perhaps serious operations, perhaps hospitalization—but they cannot afford it. There was a rush of people of this type to get proper attention when the scheme was launched in Britain, just as there was a rush to get correct eyeglasses on the part of those who had been putting up with "Woolworth's" substitutes—as are many in this land.

Of course, there are flaws in the plan! Anything so new and so radical would meet with countless snags, but many folk from the Old Land to whom I have spoken are warm in their commendation of it.

Toronto, Ont. ALAN WILSON.

Very Good Work

MARY LOWREY ROSS' "euphoria" in "An Act of Murder" (S.N. August 2) inspired Mr. and Mrs. Don Stairs to write you a letter (S.N. August 16) which, in turn, prompts me to make a few remarks.

The average person does not realize what a proofreader's duties are, but he can be assured that there are many easier ways of making a living. A proofreader must forget the heat, noise, distractions and interruptions and keep sharp, calm and collected for eight hours! Then he is often made to appear stupid and touchy because good work is taken for granted while the occasional slip is derided and broadcast.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Stairs do not help either, Mr. Editor, and it is no wonder we become grey-haired prematurely. The Stairs' letter says: "Then I suggest . . ." when the letter is signed in the plural form! The late Senator G. P. Graham, my former employer, (Brockville *Recorder and Times*) had a good rejoinder for a crank who chided him with: "There were twelve errors in yesterday's issue, Senator."

"Twelve errors, eh?" he replied. "Let's see—an eight-page issue would be about 120,000 words. I would call that very good work, very good work, indeed."

Toronto, Ont. ROY M. LONGO

More Juvenilia

I THOROUGHLY enjoyed the article by Alison Barnes (July 12) regarding the collection of children's books which is to be presented to the Toronto Library Board. Queen's University, in 1944, accepted a representative collection of juvenilia (period 1787-1887) and there may be other such collections in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont. HARRY HEREFORD

Up To The People

JOHN C. W. IRVIN'S very considerable interest in and knowledge of Ontario's forests is well known. It was therefore rather surprising that his letter in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT failed to show any appreciation of the fact that his interest and knowledge are not generally shared by the people of Ontario.

Northern Ontario, with its 330,000 square miles of area, is not Norway where scientific forestry is the result of seven hundred years of public concern. If the people who visit our northern forests during the summer months, were to exercise ordinary care, the efficiency of the protective services would be doubled at once. The formation of zone committees, on the initiative of the Department, with the object of coordinating conservation effort, is certainly to be commended and it is not a fair subject for criticism.

North Bay, Ont. GARRETT WILLIAMSON

Partial Solution?

IT IS becoming increasingly evident that unless a solution to the dollar-sterling difficulty is found our export trade will rapidly diminish. A partial solution to the trouble might be found in allowing a wheat grower to sell only a portion of his crop for dollars.

This was done in the early 40's; only a limited number of bushels per acre from each grower being accepted by the Wheat Board. The balance of his crop could be freely sold for sterling. This to be used for Empire purchases such as small cars, diesel engines, clothing or breeding stock. As a goodwill gesture Mr. Abbott might perhaps overlook sterling receipts as a source of income.

Lashburn, Sask. SYDNEY K. BERRY

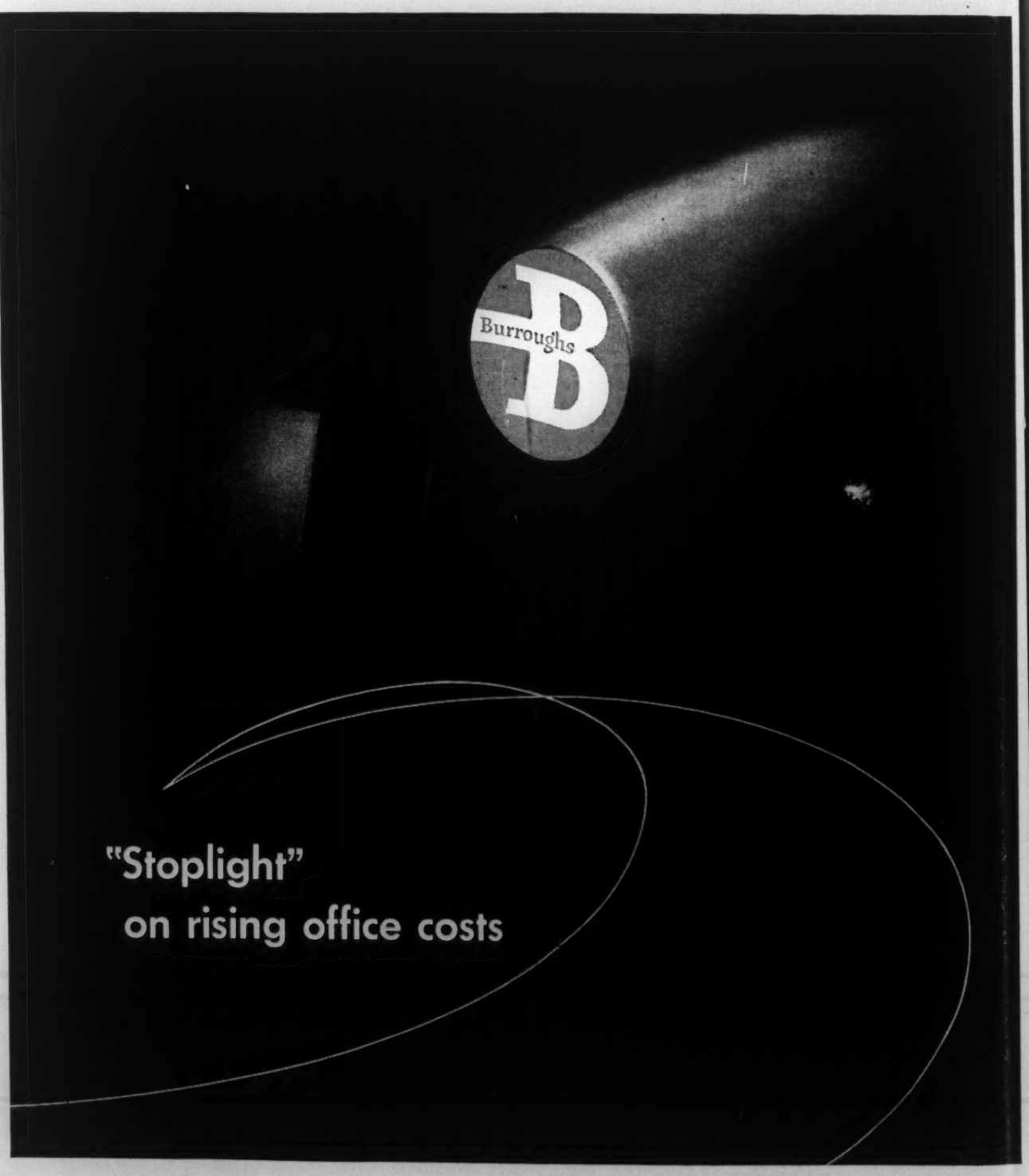
Lower Tariffs

IF I WERE endowed with your conveniently short memory, I might be able to accept your solution to the British — and world — trade crisis. In S.N. August 9, you suggest that the British worker should go back to a low level of consumption, so that he could sell his goods at a lower price. In other words, you feel his standard of living is too high.

But my memory is conditioned to the idea, instilled through the years by the Canadian press, that we are to be envied because of our own high standard of living and that Britain is to be pitied for her low standard. Up to the beginning of this last war, the repeated refrain was that this low standard of living gave the Britons an unfair advantage in world markets, hence tariff protection was required to safeguard our own high standards.

Since our standards of living in Canada and Britain are now being equalized, we can no longer cry "cheap competition," and so should lower our tariff barrier to all British goods. There could be a two-way trade between our countries that would by-pass the U.S. and complement both economies. Surely England and Canada between them can support 60 million people?

Toronto, Ont. W. J. B. NEWCOMBE



TOO OFTEN the difference between "break even" and "broke" can be traced to inadequate and antiquated figuring, accounting and statistical machines in the office. Time and effort are wasted. Overtime mounts. Temporary help proves a costly stop-gap, and sound judgment is penalized by the lack of up-to-date facts and figures.

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LONDON LETTER

U.K. Political War Horses Show Fine Form In Practice Bouts

By P. O'D.

London.

ALREADY the old political war-horses are smelling the battle afar off—possibly not so very far at that—and saying "Ha-ha!" in various tones of expostulation, interrogation, and indignation. Just when the battle will take place, there are few who know; and these few are not dropping hints. But it must be some time between now and next summer, when the present Parliament will die of old age.

Dr. Johnson said of the Irish that they were a fair-minded people—they never spoke well of one another. On the same basis politicians must possess remarkable shrewdness and honesty. Behind the scenes political opponents may be friendly or at any rate tolerably courteous with one another, but on the platform it is nothing but dirty looks and the back of the hand.

Listen to Mr. Churchill on the government's record:—

"It will be incredible to those who come afterwards that so much should have been cast away in so short a time, so many sacrifices demanded, so many restrictions and regulations imposed and obeyed, and that at the end we should be where we are."

That was Mr. Churchill in one of his moments of dignified and saddened remonstrance. But there was some pretty rough stuff, too, as when he promised insurance policyholders that, if the Conservative Party were returned to power, they would not be "robbed or cheated of the fruits of their thrift."

Here now is Mr. Attlee dealing with the recently issued statement of Conservative policy:—

"It is one of the most dishonest documents I have ever read. Every single page of it is a damning indictment of what the Conservative Party did not do, and all the good parts consist of what Labor has already done . . . At every stage possible the profit-maker and the landlord is to be brought back."

In this fight you are allowed to hit in the clinches. Even the Liberals are nipping in with their little rabbit-punches. Here is Sir Andrew McFadyean, President of the Liberal Party, on the same subject of the Conservative statement:—

"They are economic quacks, and have no sort of solution except their preference for a limited number of Liberal policies, which they take every opportunity to put into force. I distrust their sincerity and their ability."

Obviously, no thought of fraternization or coalition for the good Sir Andrew! And if that is what he thinks of the Conservatives, what in the world must he think of the Socialists?

In the meantime the local bourgeoisie and proletariat can have the fun of watching the respective champions in their training quarters shadow-boxing and knocking the stuffing out of the punching-bags, as well as doing some very neat skipping. Skipping is very important in politics. When the big elimination contest comes off, it ought to be quite a lively affair. No pulled punches there!

Good Job for Moscow

THE only people who came out of the London dock strike with any credit — credit of a sort — were the Communist organizers of the whole affair. They showed skill, shrewdness, and good timing. They managed to get the men out on an entirely frivolous excuse, to keep them out for weeks, inflicting as much damage as possible on the national economy, and then, when the solid front of the strike began to show signs of softening and cracking, they sent the men back to work—without losing any of their influence over them. They have done a good job for Moscow.

The government throughout displayed a singular feebleness and confusion of mind, culminating in the amazing repudiation of the statement of Lord Ammon and the Dock Labor Board that the strike was imperilling the whole Dock Labor Scheme. Lord Ammon was perfectly right. He was, in fact, merely repeating what the Minister of Labor had himself said a few days previously.

The Dock Labor Scheme is founded on the acceptance of certain obligations by the men—to report regularly for duty, to accept the work to which they are assigned. In return for this, they are accorded very considerable benefits, security of work and wages, holidays with pay. The men want the benefits. Even in the midst of the strike thousands of them turned up to demand their holiday pay. But they refuse to accept the obligations. That was the real cause of the strike.

Canadians who have been worried by the part played in starting the strike by members of the Canadian Seamen's Union, can relieve their minds. That was the ostensible reason, but it was only the excuse—the lighted cigarette end that the careless tripper tosses into the parched bracken and starts a forest fire. If it hadn't been that, it would have been something equally trivial. Everything was set for a blaze.

The worst of it is that everything is still set. Until there is some fundamental change in the attitude of dockers to their work, there is no guarantee that similar outbreaks may not occur anywhere at any time. And there are plenty of shrewd, resolute, and dangerous men to see that no such opportunities are missed.

Stretching the Rules

NOW that so many thousands of British railwaymen are "working to rule" and so many more thousands threatening to do so, Canadian readers may wonder a little why this should be regarded as such a bad thing. What's wrong with it? Isn't everybody supposed to work to rule? That is where the effectiveness and humor of the system come in. It sounds so harmless—and it isn't.

In the course of their long history British railways have evolved a whole code of rules governing routine operations. These rules are designed chiefly for the protection of property and the public. Most of them are obvious and sensible rules. A few are out-of-date and generally forgotten—except when it serves somebody's purpose to drag them up.

For instance, it is a guard's duty to see that all carriage doors are closed before he gives the signal for the train to pull out. Suppose his conscience should suddenly tell him it was his duty to go around and see that each one really was closed. There are a lot of doors on British trains. Or suppose he should decide to warn each passenger individually about the danger of sticking his neck out of the window, or of putting heavy luggage in the rack above his head.

Suppose freight-handlers, who are warned to exercise due care with goods, should handle each package as if it contained precious Ming vases or the eggs of rare birds. Suppose they should refuse to stack any of it for fear it might fall over and hurt someone. Suppose—but there is no end to the things their conscience might tell them to do, if they were really anxious to tie up the traffic of the line. Quite a few of them are anxious. And that, my dears, is "working to rule". The passenger?—he might as well walk!

New Dome for Royal Albert

DURING and since the war the Royal Albert Hall has had a practical monopoly of the more important concerts in London. The bombing of the Queen's Hall left it without a rival, except a few small halls for the more intimate type of performance. This advantage will soon be lost. Queen's Hall is soon to be rebuilt, and in 1951 the Festival of Britain will see the opening of a new large hall which should be the biggest and finest in London—or so it is planned. The Royal Albert will no longer enjoy a seller's market in music. Besides, the public appetite for concerts is not nearly so keen as it was. Too many other attractions now.

Faced with the prospect of all this new competition, the 80-year-old Royal Albert is doing what it can to modernize itself. There is a vast amount of work to be done, not all of it possible in these times. But one job that must be carried out is the reconstruction of the inner dome as a matter of public safety. The new one is to be of aluminum instead of glass, double and packed with "rock wool".

It is hoped that the new dome will help to keep the hall warmer and improve the acoustics, never very satisfactory — except perhaps for prize-fights. For boxing-glove symphonies the Royal Albert is still our best concert-hall.

Crime on the Ebb

LONDON crime is coming down, coming down. Over a period of several months there is a marked and steady decrease—except in the matter of thefts from automobiles. And that, after all, is a minor form of wickedness, vexatious as it may be to the loser. In all the other departments of burglarious activity, there is a notable improvement, though the figures are still far above the pre-war averages. The crime wave is at last on the ebb.

The improvement is attributed partly to the better organization of the police, and especially to the operation of Scotland Yard's "Flying Squad", which is given credit for breaking up a number of dangerous gangs.

But the public also comes in for a share of the praise, in that its co-operation has been more energetic and more prompt—perhaps the most effective prevention of all. Or can it be that even the burglars are downing jemmies and going on strike?—"unofficial", of course.

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BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

America Seen Through Exile's Eyes And Insight Into Indonesia

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE INSIDE STORY OF AN OUTSIDER—by Franz Schoenberner—*Macmillan*—$4.25.

OUT OF EXILE—by Soetan Sjahrir—*Longmans, Green*—$3.50.

"THE Confessions of a European Intellectual", by the editor of the pre-Hitler German satirical magazine *Simplicissimus*, left a very warm memory with me, and it was with real pleasure that I picked up "The Inside Story of an Outsider", which carries his tale through exile in Switzerland and France, escape to America and eventually a career in the O.W.I.

Highly-civilized, gently ironical, penetrating, the author has a trait rare among Germans of being able to see many a joke at his own expense. The first part of his story is really the story of all German intellectuals in exile, and of the general disintegration of intellectual Europe under Hitler's assault. Because he is deeply worried over the tendency to condone any sort of spiritual high treason committed by writers and artists, and believes that the record must be kept straight, he feels it necessary to show that some famous German writers, such as Thomas Mann, Franz Werfel and E. M. Remarque were anything but forthright in displaying opposition to Hitlerism.

Thus he relates how Thomas Mann, whose daughter and sons at once became actively anti-Nazi, temporized for three years while continuing to have his books published in Germany. Mann even applied in 1934 for a visa to live in Germany, promising to remain "neutral" in politics. Franz Werfel, though of Jewish origin, became a sort of clerico-fascist, had his books distributed in Germany until 1938 through his Austrian publisher, and in the end became "outspokenly anti-Semitic." Of Remarque the writer is plainly contemptuous.

For the small band which carried on a desperate, always losing battle in the years before the war, often

FRANZ SCHOENBERNER

looked upon by the world as the real disturbers of the peace, and for one of the "generals" of this small army, Stefan Zweig, who took his own life in the dark days of 1942, Schoenberner has only deep praise and sorrow.

What a wonderful spirit he maintained through his grim trials. If anything more heart-warming than his discovery of America and the Americans in June 1941 has been written, then I have missed it. How delicately humorous is his account of the "guardian angels" he found; and how delightful his story of his subjection, in trying to launch a review or publish articles, to the American religion of being optimistic, feeling fine, and handing out encouragement at all costs! "To keep me happy with some vague hopes was for them at the same time a means of keeping themselves happy."

The strange tide of chance took this man who had had no connection with the Protestant church in Germany for 36 years into Congregational pulpits all across America. He found this church working for the same progressive political and social ideas he stood for, and believes that the free American churches have preserved something of the anti-authoritarian and democratic spirit which originally inspired the Reformation. "They had a clearer insight into the issues of war and peace than many political commentators and columnists"—though he believes that journalists are not taken too seriously in the United States, and therefore permitted much irresponsibility.

There is something in his experience for our public speakers to ponder—perhaps particularly after an election campaign. American audiences, he found, always had something of youthful intensity and spontaneous goodwill, instead of the critical and pseudosuperior skepticism which he would have encountered under similar conditions in Europe. And this freshness and directness of the human contact between the speaker and the listeners make all oratorical artifice unnecessary or even harmful, because the audience has an unfailing instinct for what is genuine and authentic in a person.

Warm Humanism, Kindly Wit

The warm humanism and kindly wit of the writer make this book the pleasantest kind of reading, while his penetrating observation and mature wisdom add something to one's understanding of both Europe and America.

Of the Indonesian republican leaders Sjahrir, premier from 1945-47, has always appealed the most to me. He has appeared as a smaller-sized Nehru (he was only 36 at the end of the war). His journal "Out of Exile" and his description of the development of the nationalist movement during the war and immediately afterward fully bears out this impression. Few will doubt, in reading this interesting and valuable book, that Sjahrir is a thoughtful, intelligent, moderate and honorable man, who may yet play an important role in the new Asia.

It is something of a revelation to see how strongly European thought can influence an Asian nationalist during a few brief years of university study in Holland. During his eight years of imprisonment, from 1934 to 1942,—for leading, not a revolutionary but an educational movement among the Indonesian people—Sjahrir's reading consisted of the Bible, Nietzsche, Kant, Marx, Croce, Goethe, Dante, Mill, Ortega y Gasset, Freud, and Russell.

He thought deeply about the development of popular movements, in the United States, Soviet Russia, India and elsewhere, and believed that one could see a similarity in them all, as soon as one recognized that each had needed two different kinds of popular leaders, the educator and the man on horseback. There is no doubt that when he wrote this he looked upon himself as the educator type.

He never believed in Gandhi's doctrine of non-cooperation, which he found too negative. But he saw clearly the great strength which Gandhi drew from absolute moral consistency. "One can set Gandhi's system in principle against that of Machiavelli, and then one is tempted to see this as a demonstration of the difference between East and West. This is, in fact, often done, but it is an oversimplification for in reality there is as much violence, intrigue, conspiracy on the Eastern side as on the Italian, and Gandhi certainly had learned much from the teachings of both Christ and Tolstoi."

The thinker hardened in his years of captivity, while never becoming bitter, and became the leader of underground nationalist organization during the Japanese occupation. His account of the changing attitude of his people and his nationalist colleagues towards the Dutch and the Japanese during the war is invaluable in understanding what is going on in Indonesia today.

When he was released from internment at the beginning of 1942, he found no change in the Dutch attitude towards Indonesian nationalism, no realization that great things were happening. The people looked forward to liberation by the Japanese, confident that this would end white rule and bring them full self-government within three months. Sjahrir himself had no illusions about this, and affirms that Mohammed Hatta, who is now republican Prime Minister, was just as genuinely anti-fascist, whether the fascism be European or Asiatic.

The people were soon disillusioned, as the first Japanese troops "were really barbarians"; and the Indonesian police, who had been violently pro-Japanese, changed their attitude within a week. In face of this Soekarno, for motives not so clear, and Hatta, in full agreement with Sjahrir, undertook "legal collaboration" with the Japanese. There seems no doubt, from the reserve which the writer maintains towards the actions of Soekarno at the end of the war, that he does not fully approve of this popular mass leader, who made himself president of the republic.

Sjahrir's own attitude was quite clear, that the proclamation of independence should be made by the Indonesians on their own initiative and at once, if they were to establish a clear moral position and avert the re-imposition of colonial rule. Soekarno was content to issue it from the headquarters of a Japanese admiral (who was acting politically independent of the Japanese Army). Distrust of Soekarno also seems to be implied in Sjahrir's insistence, when offered the first prime ministership two months later, on his cabinet being responsible to parliament and not to the president.

On Their Own

There are unfortunately only a few paragraphs on developments after that time, the most notable one being Sjahrir's negotiation with the Dutch Governor-General Van Mook of the Linggadjati Agreement. These two men, one feels, might have found a good settlement for the Indonesian question. But Van Mook was never solidly supported at home, and Sjahrir never had firm control of a disciplined government and people—though he doesn't say so, not caring to reveal the weaknesses of the republic while its existence was still at stake.

Very likely the differences hinted at between his forthright character and aims and those of President Soekarno have much to do with the relative failure of the republican movement. Reading this book, which presents the very best aspect of the Indonesian nationalist struggle, one feels however that it was too much to expect the immediate success of an independence movement among such an immature people, so varied among the many islands and divided by immense distances. They still need the educator, rather than the man on horseback.

• •

PARABLE FOR MEN

THE barberry hedge, in April green,
Upstretched to greet the sun.
But the gardener came with clippers keen,
And when discipline was done
The hedge declared: "I am neat and trim,
But I cannot breathe aright,
I longed to be delightfully slim
And he made me stout and tight."

But the hedge got used to its likelier look
And heeded the gardener's call.
Each individual twig forsook
Its hope to be slim and tall,
And flourished lustily to one side,
(Accepting Fate as a game,)
And blushed in a proper barberry pride
When the chills of Autumn came.

J. E. M.

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Ontario's First Murder Mystery Makes An Exciting Biography

By J. E. PARSONS

ETIENNE BRULE: IMMORTAL SCOUNDREL—by J. H. Cranston—*Ryerson*—$3.00.

THE best biographical study of a Canadian figure which we have seen since Morris Bishop's "Champlain: The Life of Fortitude" is J. H. Cranston's brief (144 pages) yet full consideration of the life of Etienne Brulé. It was not an easy life to choose to write about. Precious little is known about him, and those historians who knew him best, the Jesuit fathers, preferred not to mention him at all since his licentious habits among the Indians were undoing all the good implanted by the priests' precepts.

Mr. Cranston's thesis, then, is a worthy one. He hopes that by presenting all the facts and all the conjectures he will be able to portray a Brûlé who will be accorded the honors that are his rightful due but which history has denied. The author, fifty years a newspaperman, for nearly half of which period he edited *The Star Weekly*, has achieved his objective with an admirable economy of words. At the same time he has produced a volume which will not only fascinate the lover of thrilling adventure but please the scholar interested in Canadiana. We most certainly do not recommend the book for children, nor, we think, would Mr. Cranston.

There is not the slightest attempt at whitewashing the young explorer. His relations with the Huron squaws were irregular, to put it mildly. Certainly he betrayed Quebec and Champlain to the English naval force under Kirke in 1629. Libertine and traitor he undoubtedly was. But, unfortunately for true historical perspective, it is as a libertine and traitor that Brûlé is remembered. This should not be. He was the first white man to learn the Huron tongue, by no means an easy language. As an interpreter he therefore proved of inestimable help to Brother Sagard, who compiled a dictionary, used for many years by both missionaries and fur-traders. Adventuresome of spirit, mighty of endurance, he was the first white man to see Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior. Surely the explorer who discovered the world's largest body of fresh water is entitled to larger recognition.

For reasons not so far known, Brûlé in 1633 at the age of forty-one was tortured, killed and eaten by his blood-brothers, the Hurons, with whom he had lived on the closest terms for twenty-three years. The author examines all possible speculations as to the reason for this treatment, and argues cogently that the Hurons did it because of Brûlé's treachery toward Champlain, whom they revered. Mr. Cranston very aptly terms it Ontario's first murder mystery.

Two of the chapters are particularly valuable, those on Huron habits, customs, religion and superstitions. The last chapter, "Death at the Torture Tree," is an imaginative account of Brûlé's last hours and might well have been omitted. The illustrations are by C. W. Jefferys and display his expected fidelity and dramatic power.

One Regiment's War

By THADDEUS KAY

WARPATH—by Major G. L. Cassidy, D.S.O.—*Ryerson*—$5.00.

"WARPATH, the Story of the Algonquin Regiment" is a thoroughly competent and readable account of the war, as seen by the officers and men of one infantry battalion, and should interest the general reader as much if not more than a lot of more pretentious histories.

The Algonquin Regiment, based and recruited originally in northern Ontario, fought in the infantry brigade of Fourth Canadian Armoured Division from Caen to just south of Wilhelmshaven, sustaining in the process some 1,300 casualties out of a total establishment of about 900 all ranks. "Warpath" gives us a little of the early history of the unit, a necessarily rather sketchy outline of its post-mobilization adventures in Canada, Newfoundland, and England, and the detailed story of its fighting through northwest Europe.

The descriptions of battle action are as good as any this past war has produced, and they are authentic. The author was a company commander from start to finish. Much of the material is a straight eye-witness report, and the rest comes obviously from personal accounts and from the battalion war diary. There are a few cartoons, photographs which will be of interest mainly to ex-members of the Regiment, some excellent maps of local operations, and some fine war sketches done, as are the maps by the author.

The only possible inaccuracy is Major Cassidy's assumption that the vicious and unsung little battle for Kapelshe Veer (in which the Algonquins were given no leading role) was an offensive rather than a defensive action. In point of fact, an entire Polish brigade and a British Commando had tried desperately, and failed, to dislodge the stubborn paratroops from the island — where they presented a threat to the security of any future operation—before 4 Div. was given the unenviable task.

The general reader, in going through this book, will not only gain a remarkably close insight into the workings of a typical infantry battalion in action, but will catch glimpses of far wider issues. He will see clearly the facts behind the desperate reinforcement situation for the Canadian Army Overseas. He will learn by inference what tank men knew all along, that the Sherman was by no means the best tank to appear during the war. He can deduce from simply stated facts that, American war books almost unanimously to the contrary, it was the Canadian and British fronts against which the Germans turned loose their mostest and bestest troops.

Military readers might contemplate the questions of whether the composition of an armoured division, with its single overworked infantry brigade, is sound; whether armoured assault guns are not a necessity for working with the infantry, and whether in the event of another war we hadn't better make political plans to get more hockey players and such into infantry reinforcement centres sooner.

THE ARMY puts a bright dab of color into London. This scene is looking down the Mall from Trafalgar Square toward Admiralty Arch.

Undeniably Sound

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE HOUR OF TRUTH — by David Davidson—*Random House*—$3.50.

WILLIAM Harmon is a corporation lawyer. He is a simple, good-natured fellow with all sorts of absurdly old-fashioned ideas about decency and fair play and as a result he is run ragged by his family, his friends and his colleagues.

To escape this persecution — particularly the exasperating attentions of his capable, bossy little wife—he joins a U.S. economic mission in an obscure South American country only to find that all the other members of the mission, without exception, are men who, like himself, have migrated to the tropics because they were not big enough or strong enough to survive in the competitive atmosphere of North American society. Only by living among people who are weaker and more wretched than they, and who will submit to their tyranny, can this breed of men justify their existence in their own eyes.

Thrown among men like this and involved in the dirty politics of a corrupt and degenerate local government, Harmon learns how heartbreakingly difficult it is to be decent and honest at all times and in all circumstances. But he discovers — in his hour of truth — that he does possess the moral courage to make a decision which will salvage his wobbling self-respect though it wrecks his chances for material success.

Mr. Davidson is a handy man with a plot; the story of William Harmon fairly bulges with incident, cleverly contrived and cunningly resolved. The moral is obvious and unsubtle but it is undeniably sound. Several of the characters are portrayed with real distinction and brilliance; among them, Vincente Hidalgo, the cynical messiah who persuades Harmon to side with the angels, and Colonel Burling, the Yankee bully-boy who has never been quite good enough for the jobs he has undertaken.

"The Hour of Truth" is neither profound nor original in its ideas but it is completely honest and sincere in the presentation of them. As a picture of Latin American politics at their smelliest the book is candidly and disturbingly revealing. It contains a good deal of rather slushy sex —but then Alba is a mighty hot country and Uncle Sam's economic missionaries are a husky and virile lot!

The Horror Trick

By YORK REED

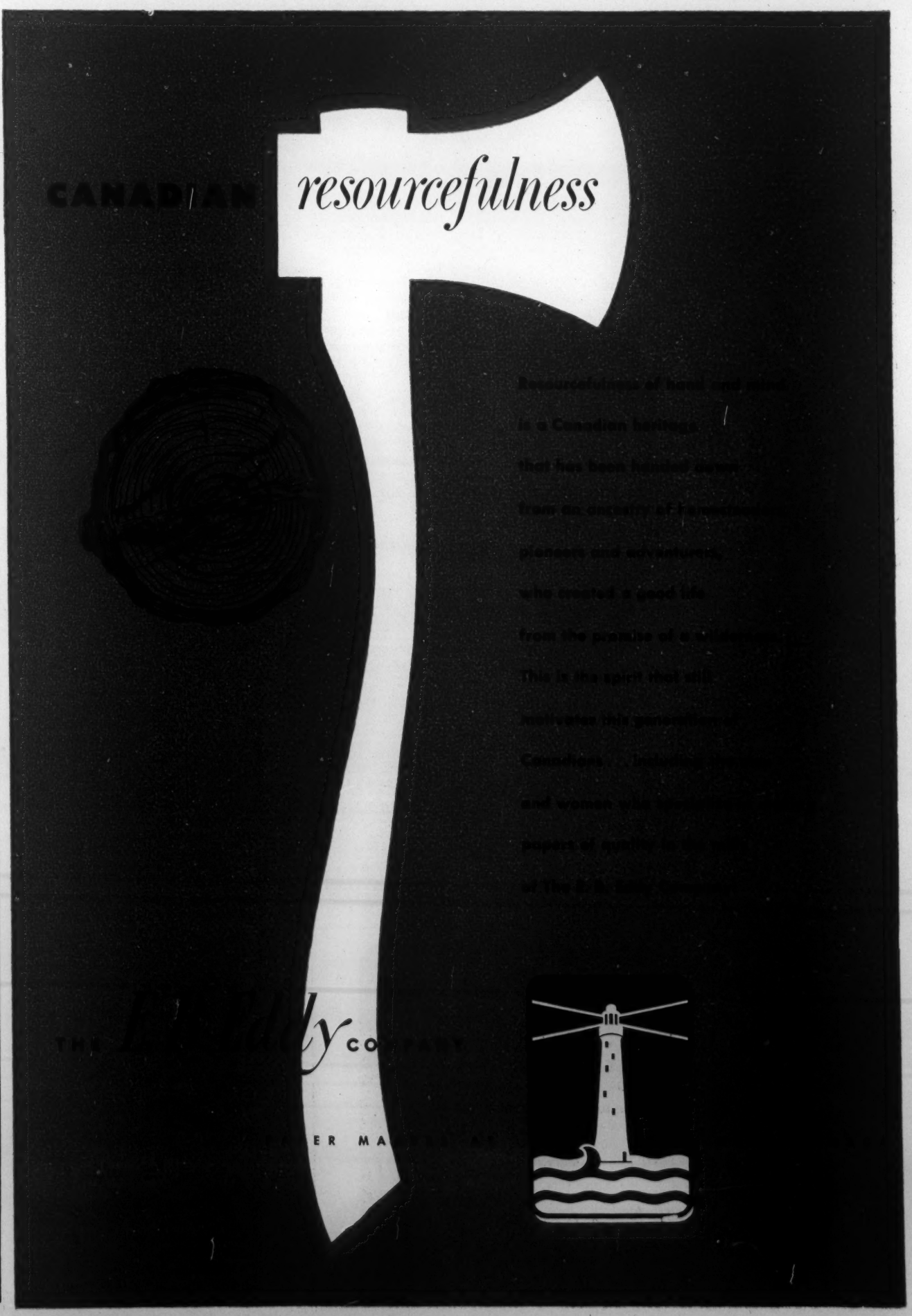
THE LOTTERY — by Shirley Jackson—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.

THIS is a collection of twenty-five stories, some of which have previously appeared in various American magazines. They are all compact and polished in the most urbane modern manner, but they all have a twist in the end that makes them quite horrible. They are nasty little fairy tales, not to be read when you are feeling low in your mind.

The title story, which comes last in the book, describes a draw, held in a New England village, to determine who shall be stoned by the rest of the villagers. It may be interpreted as a sort of allegory of American civilization, a poisoned dart blown by an irritated writer at the crass bulk of commercial America, or it may be that Shirley Jackson just enjoys writing these unpleasant pieces. Her technique is too obvious — building up an atmosphere of the most home-spun reality, and then shattering it with one sentence, usually the last. The horror created is in direct proportion to the commonplaceness of the setting. It is tried and sure method.

The trouble with Shirley Jackson's use of it is that all the polishing and paring, the compacting and compressing, make the bare bones of the story stick through. After reading a couple, you begin to feel that she is pulling the same old trick each time. She could be as effective as Ambrose Bierce, whose tales of the American Civil War have caused many a shudder and a sleepless night, if she would pad her stories a bit more so that we couldn't see her manoeuvering for position before jumping out and saying "boo!"

Separately, these are excellent magazine stories; collected, they do not make a very good book, because they all rely on essentially the same device for main effects.



B. C. LETTER

B.C. Seeks Lottery Legalization To Avoid Dubious Evasions

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

FOR the second year in succession the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Vancouver Island have gone on record in favor of legalized sweepstakes and raffles, provided these are for charitable purposes and conducted without profit to professional promoters.

The Shawnigan Lake Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored this year's resolution, is strongly of the opinion that the mass of the public is in favor of legalized sweepstakes, and that it would be more honest to amend existing regulations than to continue winking at present dubious evasions.

As matters are now, civic governments are regularly pestered by organizations which seek concessions for raffles and lotteries to be run for the benefit of hospitals, playgrounds, park improvements, holiday camps, crippled children's homes, or other worthy institutions. The answer is invariably "No!", but a blind eye is turned towards violations of the restriction. Only one "public interest" case has been brought before the courts, and the prosecution failed to secure a conviction.

In Vancouver there is some feeling of resentment because the Pacific National Exhibition has been given permission to spot raffle automobiles on the city streets, a concession denied all other organizations some months ago. The excuse that the Exhibition is of great importance to the city and province does not alter the fact that the privilege smells of favoritism insisted upon by the influential group of business men which forms the directorate and management of the fair.

The ban against street selling of raffle tickets is being neatly circumvented by having the vendors take their stance in doorways and recesses just off the sidewalk, whence they can operate without being technically "in a public place". They may not have prize cars on the street, but they have large photographs of the cars hanging on the wall, or displayed on easels. A picture has not quite as good a sales appeal as a shiny new model, but business is not too bad, thank you.

An additional precaution against legal difficulties is taken by those who conduct raffles and sweepstakes. This is making the award of the chief prize contingent on the ability of the winner to answer a question asked by a quiz master. In that way the automobile is given as a quiz prize, and not as a raffle prize.

In Victoria a longshoreman, Walter Rabey, got a brand new sedan at the Optimists' Club Hobby Show because he was well-informed enough to give the correct answer to the quiz question: "Who is the present Prime Minister of Canada?" If he had hesitated, there were 5,000 persons present ready to prompt him. There is no rule against that.

Other raffle winners have been able to solve such quiz questions as "Which is the most westerly province in Canada?" and "What British Columbia river was in flood in 1948?"

The demand for the legalizing of lotteries is fairly widespread in the west. The *Northern Mail*, of The Pas, Manitoba, devoted much space to the question in a recent issue, and the demand for copies was such that the supply was exhausted in a week or so. The *Northern Mail* got worked up on the subject when two local organizations, the Canadian Legion and the Air Cadets, were each fined $25 and costs for "disposing of merchandise by mode of chance", which is the legal terminology for running a raffle.

Too Many Law Students

THERE are too many young men—and young women—aspiring to enter the legal profession in B.C., and something should be done about it.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Law Society of British Columbia at its annual convention at Harrison Hot Springs when R. H. Tupper pointed out that there are so many law students at the University of British Columbia that only about half of them have been able to obtain sponsorship by becoming articled to established firms.

"If we don't face the problem of limiting the number we are going to wreck the profession," stated Brig.-Gen. J. A. Clark gloomily. General Clark is a King's Council, and his practice is reasonably secure. He is worrying about others, not about himself. In his opinion, students who intend studying law should be obliged to declare whether they actually intend to practise the profession.

There are 482 students taking law at the University of B.C., many of them putting themselves through with D.V.A. assistance. Vancouver has about 500 practising barristers and solicitors, and there are probably another 350 in other parts of the province. Existing firms can absorb about 200 students a year, but they'd rather not have so many. It isn't good for future business.

School Now a Museum

METCHOSIN Public School, the oldest operating school in western Canada, has closed its doors for the last time. Built in 1872, it was located at Happy Valley, near Victoria, and was the second "free" school in the province, the first being in Esquimalt.

Two of the early pupils, Robert Witty and Tom Helgesen, were among the fifty old-timers who gathered at the small red and cream schoolhouse for the closing ceremonies.

The building will be used as a neighborhood museum.

Increased Phone Rate Sought

FOR the first time in 28 years the B.C. Telephone Company is applying to the Board of Transport Commissioners for an increase in rates throughout the province.

The Public Utilities Committee of the Vancouver City Council will oppose the proposal when it is heard in Ottawa. Other cities, and possibly the provincial government, are likely to take the same stand.

According to the company, the boost would increase the overall revenue by 17 per cent and bring it up to $2,285,000 annually. In 1948 the company's net profit was $794,000, which officials say was $32,000 short of dividend requirements.

Common shares usually pay eight per cent, and interest on mortgage bonds is from 3¾ to 6 per cent, these last being old issues.

The proposed change would raise the residential phone rates by $1 a month in most cases, and the business rates by $3 a month. A two-party line in Vancouver now costs $3.50 a month. Business lines vary considerably, according to the service given.

The new rate structure would be graduated upwards from the small exchanges to the large ones. There would be a decrease in rates in Ganges, Grand Forks, Kaslo, Greenwood, Bridge River, Balfour, and possibly one or two other small country places.

Long distance rates would not be affected.

The company intends to place orders totalling more than $40,000,000 for improvements and expansion in the next four years, and reasons that it will be easier to raise this money if the revenue is appreciably boosted. At present there are 54 exchanges serving 79 per cent of the population in 55 cities, towns, villages, and municipal districts.

Nudist Convention

A CONVENTION of nudists is being held in the Fraser Valley this month with the Border Tans acting as hosts. It is the third annual get-together of the Canadian nudists.

The convention has no publicity agent, and the exact locale of the meeting place is not divulged. It is on a farm near the U.S. border, and there are facilities for tennis, volleyball, swimming, horseshoe pitching, golf, and of course sunbathing.

There are nine nudist clubs in Canada, and two more are in process of organization. The Vancouver club has about sixty members, few of whom advertise the fact that they belong to the organization.

First Indian Girl Doctor?

WIKALALISMEGA, a 17-year-old Indian girl whose English name is Gloria Cramner, hopes to be the first woman of her race to be granted a medical degree in Canada. She is registered for the fall term of the University of British Columbia, having graduated from the Victoria High School at the end of June.

A serious student, Gloria is one of a family of nine. Her father, Dan Cramner, is chief of the Alert Bay Indians, and her mother is president of the Indian Women's Sisterhood of B.C., and past president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Alert Bay.

Chief Cramner has been active in collecting information on tribal legends and customs, and has produced some noteworthy work in collaboration with Dr. Boas, the world-famous anthropologist.

When she becomes "Dr. Cramner", Gloria intends to work among her own people. The Indian Brotherhood, the Indian Sisterhood, and the B.C. Department of Mines and Resources, are financing her education.

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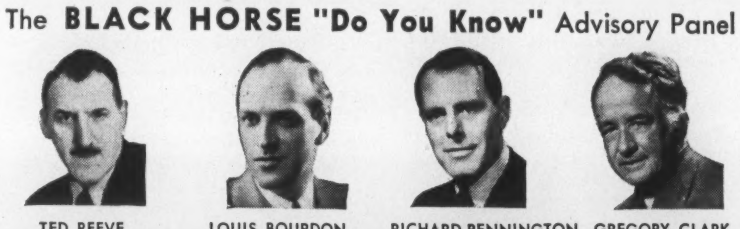
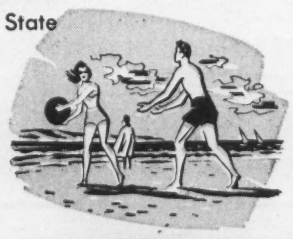


TED REEVE, well-known sports writer — LOUIS BOURDON, prominent radio singer and master of ceremonies — RICHARD PENNINGTON, University Librarian, McGill University — GREGORY CLARK, distinguished columnist

Do You Know...

that part of Canada is as far south as California?

Pelee Point, at the southernmost tip of the Province of Ontario, and Pelee Island, on Lake Erie, extend below the 42nd parallel — the same parallel that is officially designated as the northernmost boundary of the State of California.



Do You Know . . . that Canada, because of her vastness, has a climate which ranges from Temperate to Continental to Arctic?

Do You Know . . . that of Canada's total population almost half have come, or are descended, from those who came from the British Isles?

Do You Know any interesting and unusual facts? Our "Advisory Panel" will pay $25 for any authenticated readers' submissions if they are usable. All letters become our property. Write Black Horse Brewery, Station L, Montreal, P.Q.

DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

RECORD REVIEW

Best Of All, On The Harp

By JOHN L. WATSON

NO ONE seems to know whether Handel wrote his B-flat Concerto (Opus 4 No. 6) for harp, organ or harpsichord, but every serious musicologist has an opinion on the subject and is apt to get decidedly touchy if you disagree with it. The fact is, the Concerto sounds wonderfully well on any of these instruments — but best of all, perhaps, when it is played on the harp by that eloquent exponent of the angelic instrument, Marcel Grandjany. M. Grandjany, along with the RCA Victor Chamber Orchestra under Jean Paul Morel, obliges us in the new Victor album, DM 1201. His playing is clear and clean-cut and the recording is mellow and resonant. Occasionally the bass gets just a trifle muddy, especially during the romantic and, to my mind, not very Handelian cadenza.

In addition to the Handel Concerto the album contains a group of solo works: Couperin's graceful "Soeur Monique"; a sober little aria and a lively *rigaudon* by Gottfried Kirchhoff; and a solemn pavane and a set of rococco *branslés* by the sixteenth-century lutenist, Antoine Francisque. All of them are delightful but none so satisfactorily recorded as the Concerto; there is considerable bass distortion.

•

THERE have been many recordings —and almost as many interpretations! — of Mozart's captivating Serenade in G ("Eine Kleine Nachtmusik"). Dry souls will, I think, enjoy the new Beecham recordings as well as any of them—except, perhaps, the old Weingartner pressing which was quite sensational in its day. Sir Thomas trots the music along in a brisk, businesslike way, with no mooning or meandering about. In the Rondo, however, he is commendably *non troppo presto*.

The recording is generally satisfactory: clear, crisp and biting; it is a little weighty in the bass on side two and a trifle scratchy at the beginning of side four. The orchestra is the London Philharmonic and the album is Victor DM 1163.

•

THE brusque, savage theme of Paganini's Twenty-fourth Caprice has been immortalized and sanctified by being made the subject of two very noble compositions in the grand manner. Brahms' "Variations" are a virtuoso exercise and Rachmaninoff's "Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini" represents this great pianist's very first achievement as a composer of keyboard music.

The Rhapsody is a mature work, composed in 1934 when Rachmaninoff was at the height of his creative powers. During the course of twenty-four variations all the resources of the piano are brought into play, in a magnificent complex of musical patterns and moods.

The latest recording of the striking work, with Artur Rubinstein and the Philharmonia Orchestra under Susskind (Victor DM 1269), is a triumph. Here Rubinstein's fantastic virtuosity is entirely right—and the verve and energy which the orchestra displays in its not inconsiderable role is quite magnificent! The recording is superb: clear, rich and luminous with beautifully quiet surfaces. A soul-satisfying performance, recorded (as must be obvious from its quality) in England.

•

IT IS always encouraging to see the names of Canadian artists on record labels; there should be many more of them. Among the more original, and most popular, of Canadian artists is Alan Mills, the C.B.C.'s balladeer and folk-singer, who has a large and enthusiastic following among Canadian radio-listeners, young and old.

Mr. Mills' first album of recordings (Victor CP-7) is entitled "Let's Sing A Little" and includes eleven folk- and nursery-songs, among them such well-known ditties as "Three Little Pigs", "A Frog He Would A-Wooing Go" and "The Alphabet Song". Most effective, however, are the splendid ballad, "The Wraggle-Taggle Gypsies" and a fine old love-lament entitled "Way Up On Old Smokey".

The collection is a completely unpretentious one; the songs have no profound "folk-significance", they are simply good fun to sing. Mr. Mills is anything but a great singer but his voice is clear and pleasant, the sort that can generally be relied upon to appeal to the young in heart, of all ages. The recording is quite satisfactory.

•

ALEXANDER BRAILOWSKY gives what seems to me to be an abominably stiff and wooden performance of Ravel's "Jeux d'Eau" on the Victor single, 12-0794. The piano tone is lifeless, the recording thin and shallow, the surface unpleasantly raspy. Gabriel Fauré's brilliant "Impromptu No. 2 in F Minor" fares somewhat better on the other side, though the recording faults are still obvious.

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N.Y. Hits

(Continued from Page 3)

needs no elaboration. Its fame is abroad. Those who have seen Fonda in pictures may well want to see him again in person. Amidst the riotously boisterous and frequently bawdy life of a crew on a wartime United States cargo ship, Joshua Logan, with his stage wizardry, successfully recreates the illusion of a steaming sweaty gang of uninhibited but "regular guys" who people the vessel. Teen-agers should be prudent in taking squeamish parents for they will be assailed by indelicate expressions seldom heard on any stage. Rarely is such hilarity heard, however, as when the ship's doctor, aided by "Mister Roberts" (Henry Fonda), some grain alcohol and iodine from the ship's stores and a dash of Kreml Hair Tonic, evolves a liquid aphrodisiac, the equal they aver of Johnny Walker's Red Label Scotch, to aid another ship's officer on an evening's amour. But this is only a sample.

"The Madwoman of Chaillot" (on vacation for July and August) at the Belasco has totted up about two hundred performances. The original Paris production ran for thirteen months and then ceased for lack of a suitable male replacement lead. Martita Hunt as the aristocratic but delightfully balmy "woman of Chaillot" (a fashionable quarter of Paris) has won wide acclaim for her impersonation. She, in her rag bag attire, with two other dotty cronies, a rag picker and others of the proletariat, undertake to rid the world and Paris of an assortment of folks they adjudge to be economic parasites. That they should lure them in quest of oil into a death trap in the sewers of the City has a fantastic but comic quality that only the sharp wit of a French mind could conceive. This entertainment, the Dramatic Critics chose as the best of the season's foreign plays.

"Kiss Me Kate" and its catchy airs at the New Century are of course now well known and it is a sellout. It boasts Alfred Drake, who originated Curley in "Oklahoma," co-stars golden voiced Patricia Morison, tricky Cole Porter music and saucy lyrics, show stopper Lisa Kirk ("I'm Always True to You in My Fashion") and an exciting singing and dancing ensemble. You've heard the songs, but Columbia (U.S.A.) has a L.P. 33 1/3 r.p.m. disc of all the songs in the show $4.85 and a Canadian album standard 78 r.m.p. is also available. They are beautifully done by the original cast. I am told Cole Porter personally supervised these excellent recordings. Ever hear "Too Darn Hot?" Not on the air you didn't.

So there you are—a solid week of shows sampled for Canadians headed for a frolic in Manhattan. Tears, laughter, music or miming. Take your choice.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

—Photo by Gordon H. Jarrett

At the Canadian National Exhibition . . . high style fall clothes of Canada's leading designers will be shown for the first time this season at a series of private luncheons. An important number will be this cocktail dress of black satin striped with silver brocade in lace pattern. Alfandri, the designer, gives it soft wide lapels, bracelet length sleeves and flared skirt. Black satin hat, by Karen Ross, is trimmed Mercury-fashion with silver wings. The model is posed against the marble fountain, used over the years as a meeting place by millions of Exhibition visitors.

THE PRIVATE CUSTOMER

London's Clothes for Women of Distinction

By GRACE GARNER

THERE is a quality about the light in London which must influence the London couturier, the fabric designer and the woman who chooses her wardrobe with a London background in mind. The London sky, which, this summer of practically continual sunshine, can vault to heaven over one's head and then touch the tips of the chimney pots down a side street, with a typical gray-blue opaqueness which makes the façades and towers of Portland stone stand out in brilliant relief. In this changing light, the newly washed faces of London's buildings reveal a variety of color and architectural detail that was all unsuspected in their immediate postwar dinginess. But whatever the color it is softened and absorbed, and so the palette of London town clothes is a sombre one, toned to the formality of big city streets, the russet tones of park and square in an English autumn.

Just as the outside of London's buildings and houses has been painted and repaired, the window boxes replenished with rich blooms, the doormen in new liveries, so the interiors of hotels, restaurants, supper clubs, theatres and galleries have been redecorated, too, in a sumptuous tradition. There is more private entertaining — debutantes' parties, balls, garden parties. This visible restoration of the little luxuries has evoked a desire on the part of both men and women to dress with greater distinction and in compliment to the occasion, be it formal or informal.

Good Riddance

Coincident with this refurbishing has been the good riddance of clothes rationing. Certainly this first ration-free summer has revealed that the Englishwoman of means and position dresses the part and has made a more apparent effort to achieve a well turned out appearance than was accomplished, or perhaps even possible, in clothes-rationed seasons.

If the London couturiers are being influenced by what their private customers like, order and wear, the result may be typically London clothes, but it has not developed any startling originality. The London designers have all incorporated the Paris fashion influences of *tromp l'oeil* panels and drapery and the use of stiff, formal silks for late day and evening wear.

The London designers' special contribution to the trend of fashion is in their choice of color and fabric. It is difficult to decide whether the high fashion houses, working closely with the famous British mills which make the worsteds, tweeds and suitings seem year after year to be ever more beautiful, or whether the creation of such fine fabrics inspires the members of the Haute Couture to make them into works of art. The feeling for the quiet, "complicated" colors of this season is very sympathetic to the luxurious quality of Yorkshire worsted suitings and velour coatings, to the crêpe tweeds and new, light-weight Donegal tweed.

Dragon Fly

The new colors are blends of colors, like gray browns, brick-y reds, black greens (which every house shows), and in shot silks and metallics. There is a dragon fly green, which is known by that name, and used in a stiff brocade with woven dragon fly motif. There are shimmering metallic colors — old gold, bronze, copper, a green-gold which Bianca Mosca calls hazel. Much lilac pink is shown for evening. Shot velvet is new and the newest of irridescents is shot nylon, the pride of West Cumberland Silk Mills.

This fabric house, which achieves the most elegant fabrics by weaving British rayon on Swiss machines so that it has the handle and feel of the imported fabrics, was well represented in the collections. Their fabrics, particularly brocades and nylons, are exported to Canada, and you may buy them in the fabric departments of the big stores across Canada. Jacqmar is another famous house which exports fabrics to Canada. Victor Stiebel uses Jacqmar cloths exclusively for his urbane clothes, so noted for their ensembled perfection.

When it comes to working with wool, the British designer is sure of himself, and the result is the inimitable British stamp of master tailoring on beautiful cloth. It is for tailored and tweedy clothes that overseas buyers primarily come to London. The most successful exporters among the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers, who have studied the American and Canadian market, design with an eye on the export market in their choice of fabrics and variety of models in tailored and sports clothes. In fact, so successful is one member, Digby Morton, that he postponed the showing of his evening collection in order to concentrate on his country and casual models. Even before the press shows he had sold one suit in the new light-weight Donegal tweed to stores across Canada, and you will probably see it on the runway of local fashion shows this autumn. Another very successful exporter of tailored clothes is Charles Creed.

The importance of pleasing the dollar customers was prominently in mind during these collections because of the financial crisis. The contribution of dollar-earning power by the leading fashion designers of London is no small one, and is recognized by the Board of Trade, who issue programs to and arrange entertainment for overseas buyers.

Diversions

It is not all work and no play for the buyers who came from Canada and as far afield as Texas. There was an evening reception in the garden of Lady Rothermere's house, she being the new President of the Incorporated Society. The government held a reception at stately Lancaster House. Lady Reading, of the Women's Voluntary Services, held a breakfast at her own home to exhibit some of the products of home industry for export. There was the excellent London theatre to divert the buyers with the opening of "Death of a Salesman" and the very popular "Daphne Laureola" and "The Lady's Not For Burning," and, of course, the ballet at Covent Garden.

Through the hottest week of London's hot summer, the press and foreign buyers saw the collections of the eleven members of the Incorporated Society—Michael Sherard being the new addition to the Big Ten of Hardy Amies, Charles Creed, Norman Hartnell, Mattli, Molyneux, Digby Morton, Bianca Mosca, Peter Russell, Victor Stiebel and Worth. During the week there were also collections presented by Angele Delanghe at a delightful buffet luncheon in her salon at Fortnum & Mason (with Fortnum & Mason delectables!); by Helena Geffers, in her newly opened Regency Room at Dickins & Jones store on Regent Street and by a newcomer amongst London's designers, a Scot, Ronald Paterson. Readers of SATURDAY NIGHT will be interested in him because he is the husband of Barbara Stevenson who has reported the London and Paris collections for you.

Molyneux opened the London fashion week and as his mannequins paraded in the regal gray salons with their wall of mirrors, the Wise Ones nodded and forecasted that there would be no significant changes in Paris, because Molyneux always reflects every important influence. Their prognostications can only be proved or disproved by Paris, but in London there was no revolution or counter-revolution of silhouette and it would appear that the pattern of our clothes has passed from the exaggerated to the extremely wearable.

Some hopeful facts about ALLERGIES

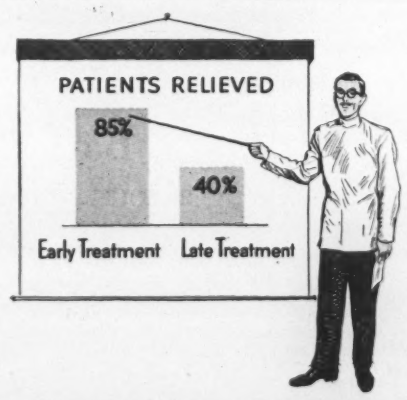
IT HAS BEEN estimated that one out of every two people in our country suffers, or has suffered, from an allergy. These people are unusually sensitive to certain things which are harmless to the average person.

Plants, dust, animals, foods, drugs, chemicals and bacteria are among the most common causes of allergic disorders. When susceptible persons come in contact with these troublemakers, it is thought that a substance called *histamine* is released by the body into the blood stream. This in turn may lead to sneezing attacks, skin rashes, digestive upsets or more serious conditions.

Fortunately, recent developments by medical science make it possible for the doctor to do more than ever before to relieve allergies. New drugs, known as anti-histaminics, are helpful in many cases, especially those caused by substances which are inhaled. This includes hay fever which alone attacks more than three and one half million people each year in Canada and the United States.

The doctor may recommend injections of the allergy-causing substance to help build up resistance to it. He may also suggest steps for avoiding or lessening contact with the troublemaker.

Recent research has shown that some allergic conditions improve when the patient is helped to resolve emotional conflicts. Today, authorities say that, with proper medical care, 3 out of 4 allergy victims can be greatly helped.



For the best results, treatment to increase resistance should be started in advance of exposure to the causes of allergy. Hay fever treatments, for example, are more than twice as effective when given before the pollen season starts rather than after.

There is still no "sure cure" for allergies, but patients who maintain close and continued co-operation with the doctor have the best chance for a great measure of relief. To learn more facts about allergies, write for a copy of Metropolitan's free booklet, 89-T, "Allergic To What?"

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CONCERNING FOOD

A Slim Time for Henry

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

HENRY VIII of England would no doubt take a very dim view of some of the meals eaten and enjoyed today. Food habits and patterns change almost unnoticed over a period of time and the comparison between a luncheon (if they had such a thing) in the Middle Ages and today would prove to be an interesting subject for an M.A. thesis. In this column's opinion the present trend is away from the standard meat and potato fare, especially for urban folk who eat their noon meals in restaurants and have evening dinner at home. This is apparent in the menus for noon meals served in restaurants south of our border and it is particularly noticeable in hotel grills, taverns and railway dining cars which have previously been strongholds of the steak and chop menu. The present menus feature plate combinations of hot foods and salads, salads and sandwich, speciality hot dishes such as cheese rarebit, macaroni and tuna fish casserole and the like, all of which would have caused a terrific customer reaction ten years ago. Evidently the public are becoming more interested in their waistline and eating moderately rather than overstuffing — a very sound trend.

This lighter type of plate meal can prove just as successful and popular for home consumption particularly in hot weather when appetites are less keen and the clientele more fussy. Here are some suggested specials for your August meals.

Menu 1

Mushroom Cheese Soufflé
Broiled Back Bacon
Broiled Tomatoes
French Bread
Fresh Peaches with Cream
Chocolate Chip Cookies

The soufflé is practically guaranteed to be shrink-proof. At least we have never had it collapse to any visible degree—which is a big help in that you don't have a nervous breakdown trying to get your customers to the dining table before the entrée disappears completely.

The bacon and thick tomato slices or halves can be broiled right after the soufflé is done.

Mushroom Cheese Soufflé

3 tbsp. butter or margarine
4 tbsp. flour
1 tin condensed cream of mushroom soup
¼ pound grated old Canadian cheese (1-1¼ cups)

Melt butter and blend in flour. Add soup and stir until thickened. Add cheese and allow it to melt and then stir until smooth. Beat 4 egg yolks thoroughly and gradually add sauce to yolks. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry and carefully fold into egg yolk mixture. Pour into *ungreased* 1½ quart casserole and place in pan of hot water and bake in oven 350°F for 45-55 minutes. Enough for four generous servings.

Menu 2

Cream of Chicken and Corn Soup
Ham Salad Roll and Devilled Eggs,
Pickled Beets,
Celery Curls and Potato Chips
Chocolate Date Layer Cake a la Mode

For the soup use 1 tin condensed cream of chicken soup plus 1 cup cooked corn cut off cob (or cream style canned corn) plus 1 cup cream or rich milk; ½ tsp. curry powder is optional.

For the salad plate make up a ham salad using equal parts of diced boiled ham and diced celery with mayonnaise to moisten. Add diced green pepper (¼ cup) and chili sauce for flavoring. To make the roll: slice crusts off top and sides of unsliced loaf of bread; butter top of loaf and slice medium thick. Spread with ham salad and roll up; wrap in wax paper and chill until needed. Keep slicing and spreading rolls until you have enough—this can all be done well ahead of time. Last minute work just requires setting up the individual plates with the rolls and salad trimmings so that they look pretty.

Chocolate Date Cake

Bake packaged chocolate cake mix in layers and put together with cooled date filling (½ lb. dates and 1 cup boiling water cooked until thick). Sprinkle the top generously with sifted icing sugar. *A la mode* each serving with vanilla ice cream.

Menu 3 (*Reducer's Delight*)

Cups of Hot Consommé
Fruit Salad Sundae Plate
Melba Toast
Brown Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Dessert (Optional)
Assorted Cheeses and Crackers
Iced Coffee

Salad Sundae Plate

The centre piece is a melon ring (peeled) with a generous serving of lime sherbet on top. Surround this with fresh peach halves and banana slices (both sprinkled with lemon juice to prevent discoloration). Add color in the form of watermelon balls and frosted blue grapes. Lemon wedges, lettuce and watercress complete the picture.

Menu 4

Icy Cold Vegetable Juice
Club Sandwich Plate
Individual Deep Blueberry Pies
with Cream or Cheese

Club Sandwich Plate

This sandwich is of the knife and fork variety and lends itself to many combinations of fillings. The classic club sandwich consists of 4 slices of bread with chicken, tomato and bacon used for the fillings. There is a tendency which some people view with horror toward reducing the number of layers to two and combining two of the fillings (the bacon and tomato) in one layer. We refuse to become embroiled in this controversy.

For this particular plate we use 4 slices of buttered bread (crusts off) layered thus:

1 chopped egg, chives and mayonnaise filling
2 Thin slices of cucumber and mayonnaise salad
3 Tuna fish, celery and green pepper salad filling

Cut sandwich in half diagonally, place in centre of plate and garnish the top with radish and watercress. Salad trimmings on the plate consist of: tomato slices, green olives, celery hearts and cabbage salad.

Individual Blueberry Pies

4 cups fresh blueberries
2/3 cup granulated sugar
2 tbsp. quick cooking tapioca
or
3 tbsp. flour
¼ tsp. cinnamon
1 tbsp. lemon juice
2 tsp. grated lemon rind
1 tbsp. butter
Flaky pastry

Pick over and wash blueberries. Combine sugar, tapioca, spice, lemon juice and rind with blueberries and let stand 15 minutes at least. Roll out pastry and cut in 6 circles to fit top of individual ovenware casseroles. (about 4" in diameter by 2" deep).

Divide the blueberry mixture between the 6 casseroles, cover with pastry circles which have slits cut in centre to let steam escape. Fold under pastry on edge of dish and press down with tines of fork. Insert two pieces of drinking straws in slits to help prevent the juices from bubbling out into the oven. Bake in 450° oven for 10 minutes and then reduce heat to 350°F and bake until berries are cooked and crust is brown (about 15 minutes).

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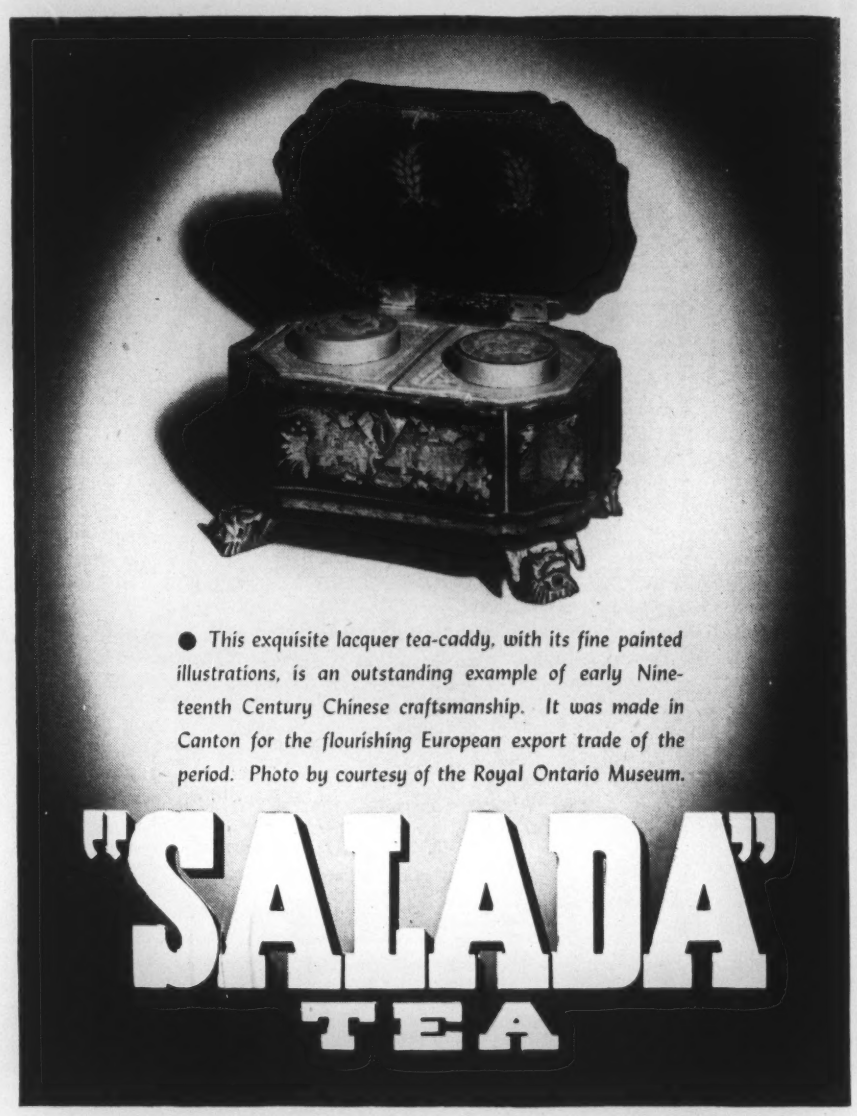


● *This exquisite lacquer tea-caddy, with its fine painted illustrations, is an outstanding example of early Nineteenth Century Chinese craftsmanship. It was made in Canton for the flourishing European export trade of the period. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

"SALADA" TEA

AB INTRA

OF ALL that gave me pleasure
In sight or sound or touch,
Nothing there now is left to me
To matter very much.

Only — perhaps — to wonder
If what has stripped me bare
Could be the turning-point to growth,
Or, downward, to despair.

GERTRUDE A. BROWN

BRAIN-TEASER

Almost Back to Methuselah

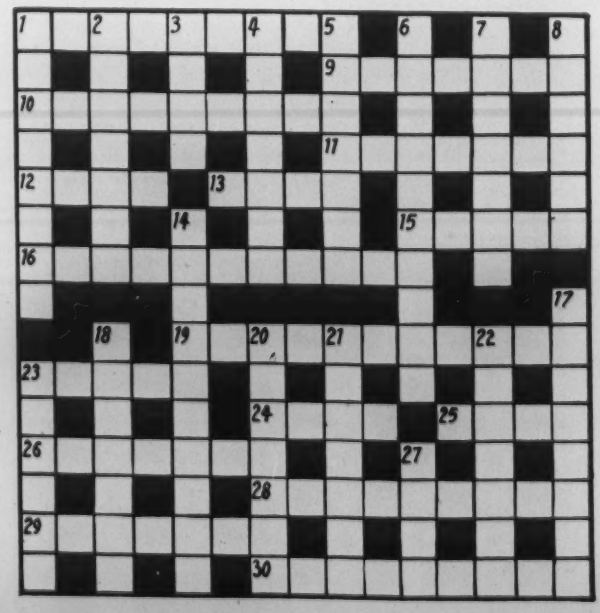
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Seasoning with a shot-gun? (9)
9. The calm before the storm is. (7)
10. Beans over and around the gate. (9)
11. Pigs going to extremes, get a dirty deal. (7)
12. It is pro this. (4)
13. Spill gore. (4)
15. Hundreds could prove 26 did not remain thus. (5)
16. Did it top the Hit Parade in 26's day? (4, 2, 5)
19. Delilahs, who get hair in the end. (11)
23. London's Strand is anything but one. (5)
24. He is aroused, but sad to leave, the gay old boy! (4)
25. 14's Jack, in the National Gallery. (4)
26. Wise guy. (7)
28. Sure! and mix gin with it. (9)
29. Not an upper birth! (3, 4)
30. Proverbially the great unwashed can't get next to this. (9)

DOWN

1. First person to visit the planets in a tail-spin. (8)
2. Formal bird? (7)
3. Preceding the larvae. (4)
4. Doctors in revolutions, by the sound of it. (7)
5. Go down with a wild cry for help? No! up, my Irish boy. (7)
6. One who breaks-in mares in the House? (10)
7. Feathers on a duck's stomach? (3, 4)
8. You're no longer 7 when you do this. (6)
14. For a painter, Tom seems repetitive, son. (3, 7)
17. Fixes charges, with a fool start. (8)
18. It provides a swing exit. (7)
20. Irishmen give you the top of it. (7)
21. Ted is upbraided for getting around a relative. (7)
22. The attack fills Zeus with ire. (7)
23. There are no myths about my bath salts They're just black rock! (6)
27. Puccini's heroine leaves no doubt that she is quite herself. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Icicle
5. Erect
9. Gone with the wind
10. Mud Turtles
11. Rima
13. Seances
14. Timbres
15. Carnera
17. Marital
19. Inca
20. Phone bills
22. Crimson ramblers
23. Scena
24. Eleven

DOWN

2. Canadian Rockies
3. Cowpuncher
4. Estates
5. Entreat
6. Ewer
7. Trinitrotoluene
8. Ideals
9. Games
12. Improbable
15. Clinch
16. Athenia
17. Mandate
18. Lasts
21. Esme

(68)

CLOTHES AND EQUIPMENT

A School's-Eye View of You and Junior

By IRENE DAVIS

MOST parents spend a lot of thought on the school that will be honored by the presence of their son. They make sure that it offers just what they want in academics, sports, discipline and ideals. Then many of them blithely ignore their part of the bargain. Every school sends out a list of the clothes and equipment the child needs and about 60 per cent of the parents read it carefully or, at any rate, follow it.

As the matron of the junior school of a large boarding school for boys, I think that mothers would be more exact about how they send their lad to school if they realized how much they inconvenience their boy and the staff when they send him ill-equipped into this masculine world. Adults who have had experience themselves in going away to school may not need these hints but they may prove useful to the inexperienced.

The first step in preparation is to read carefully the clothing list enclosed with the prospectus and see that your lad has *everything* that is on it. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred it includes the minimum of what is required but that is a *must*. It also urges you to be exact. If a navy blue suit is stipulated any blue suit won't do. It must be navy or your son may miss church parade the first Sunday unless someone takes him downtown the first week and buys him one. This means double expense for you, extra work for the matron or whoever is in charge of clothing and may keep you from being an M.F.P. (Most Favored Parent) at the very start. The same applies to socks, shirts and ties. Tuck in his favorite diamond, plaid or circled socks if he insists—and he probably will—but be sure he has the required number of regulation color. It saves everyone a terrific scramble to find a pair that fit him on those spit and polish days when they must be worn.

Expect To Shop

There are always some boys in every large school who arrive ill-equipped due to circumstances beyond their control. Every year we have lads from foreign countries where the specified clothing is not obtainable. We expect to shop for them and to sew name tapes on their purchases. As there are usually about fifteen each fall in our school you can see how much of the first part of term is used in outfitting them alone, without taking on boys who live one hundred miles away in even better shopping centres than ours.

My most earnest advice to all parents anticipating sending their boy away to school is to order an adequate number of name tapes as soon as he has been accepted—or before. They always take longer to arrive than you expect and you cannot imagine the confusion as boy after boy turns up with unnamed clothing because his tapes were ordered but did not arrive in time to be sewn on. In many girls' schools the young ladies have to sit down and sew the name on anything that arrives incognito but, since we still seem to think it unmanly for little boys to sew, someone else has to do it in a boys' school and it means a tremendous amount of work for a staff inadequate to handle too many such cases.

Order plenty of tapes while you are doing it. They never come amiss and at least two dozen extra ones should be sent along to the school to take care of extra purchases, things that are supplied at school and presents that arrive during the term. And, no matter what it says on the bottle, marking ink is just not satisfactory. It blurs with many washings and comes off the inside of shoes with the heat of active feet. Order your boy's full name printed or woven on the tape. No matter how unusual your name may be, you never can tell when another one will turn up at the same school.

Name Tapes, Please

We had an unusual mix-up due to something of the kind last year. After the boys had gone home at Christmas I received a letter from one of the mothers saying that her son had taken home some pyjamas and underwear that bore his name but were obviously not his. She did not recognize them and they were several sizes too small. I was almost certain that we wouldn't have made this mistake in sewing them on so I approached a small boy of the same last name but was "Bill" instead of "Jim".

"Oh, yes," he said, at once. "Those are mine. When I went to camp last summer we ran out of names so we used some of my cousin's. His name is Jim."

Everything must be named from a toothbrush to luggage. Having lived in a home with even one boy, you know that they are not naturally neat, that possessions will be left about and that the young, rather than be inconvenienced by being without something, will borrow. With ten or twelve boys in a dormitory and over a hundred in the school, you can imagine the hopeless task it is to try to keep possessions with their rightful owners if the names are missing.

The situation of the name is also important. It should be sewn on where it is most easily visible to people sorting or checking the clothing whether it is in the school or at the laundry. We always prefer them on the inside back of the collar of shirts, jackets, coats, pyjama tops and underwear. In this place they are plainly seen whether the article is hanging up or folded. The name should be on the inside cuff of each sock; the inside back waistband of all trousers, shorts, etc., and on the tongue of the shoes. Each article must be done—not just one piece of a suit. There are almost sure to be several of the same make and color. For goodness sake, do not hide the name on the foot of the sock or in the sleeve of the coat.

Check Everything

In our school we have boys from eight to fourteen years of age. As far as I can gather, they have been working on this clothing problem ever since the school was opened. Now we seem to have as good a system as has been conceived yet but we still finish the year with about one hundred pieces of unnamed clothing that, apparently, no boy has ever seen before.

The school is divided in half. Boys up to 8th grade, roughly speaking, are juniors and live in West House. The maids unpack these children and as each article is taken from the trunk or suitcase it is checked for a name. If none is visible one is pinned on and it is taken to the sewing-room. If no name tapes were packed the sewing-room staff mark it with ink and sew on the name tape when a supply arrives. This makes a double operation.

Since the policy of our school is to make the boys self-reliant, the seniors, who live in East House, unpack themselves under the supervision of a master in each dormitory. Before anything is put away the boy must lay everything out on his bed with the name showing, and the master checks the display carefully before the youngster puts his belongings in the drawers or closets allotted to him.

When boys receive parcels in the mail they must call for them in the sewing-room and open them in front of one of the maids or myself. A record is kept of what they contain so that inquiries may be answered in case Junior forgets to write a "thank you" note or mention that he received it. Everything except food is checked for a name and marked if this wasn't done before mailing. Every bit of equipment sold at the school is named before the student is allowed to use it.

Theoretically, this system seems to take care of every contingency but it doesn't. After looking at the things we collect each year I have come to the conclusion that getting unnamed things into a boarding school is like beating the Customs . . . it's fun to see if you can get away with it. Why it should be so I don't know because the boy and his parents are the losers.

Luggage is another thing that should be given some thought. The old story that everything that goes up must come down applies here. Everything that comes in must go out, plus school sweater, blazers, sports equipment and the score of things that a small boy can collect in nine months. Be sure that his trunk and bags will hold all that is necessary. Even if you deliver and call for him in a car there are just so many things that can be left out for him to carry over his arm if the dormitory is not going to be a complete shambles and he isn't going to forget three-quarters of his belongings. No matter how old or unattractive it is, he should have luggage of his own that can be kept at school so that it is available when he needs it.

Only too often boys turn up with Father's wardrobe trunk. During the winter Father decides to go to Florida for a few weeks and the trunk is sent home. Everyone intends to send it back as soon as Dad returns but somehow nobody does. Suddenly it is time for school to close and there is Bill with no trunk. One specific time is set aside for packing and this may confuse everything. Long distance calls go back and forth and first thing we know there is no choice but to pack Bill's clothes in cardboard cartons or dash downtown and buy him a new trunk.

No self-respecting youngster likes to be loaded with boxes and there is a limit to how many containers a school can supply. The trunk, bought in a hurry from a local shop, may not be what you would have chosen at all so it is wise to avoid all this by having Bill prepared to leave before he arrives.

Arrival Time

All this may sound like much ado about nothing but it does grease the wheels of entry into school life. They aren't terrifically difficult chores that you didn't expect to have to do. It is just that they are the ones that you are apt to regard as not too important, such as filling out his health report fully and having him at school on opening day if it is at all possible.

On this one day of the year the whole staff is on hand to greet you and yours; to show you over the buildings and to discuss anything that worries you about the welfare of your son while he is in their care. The other new boys are just arriving, too, and feeling just as strange as he does. This is a great help in making him feel one of many instead of a stray lamb. If he comes the day before school opens the chances are that he will have the whole empty place to himself—a dreary beginning and almost certain to lead to devastating homesickness. The staff will be so busy getting ready for the next day that they just haven't the time to make him feel at home.

Say "Goodbye"

Coming late may make him feel just as much alone. Young people settle in very quickly and the school year gets under way rapidly. A few days may not seem very much to you. He may miss very little of the academic year but he misses the normal routine introduction to his new life and has to break into a group that, though nebulous, is already formed.

So now he has arrived. The big day is here. You have talked to the master-in-charge and met many of his staff. You have introduced your child to the matron and the nurse. You know it is a good school because you wouldn't have entered him if you hadn't been convinced of that. So, no matter how sad you are feeling nor how forlorn he looks, say "Goodbye" and go. Staying around just makes the parting that much more difficult and has been known to break down the most rigid self-control. Leave him to conquer his new world.

If you have taken care of the advance preparations he should get off to a running start.

---

work, anyway. Why I, who would go out of my way to avoid work at school, should have chosen a career that entails the greatest drudgery is one of those mysteries. Of all the hard and lonely and materially unrewarding work in the world, that of writing is supreme. Yet I suppose it has the glamor of the Irish sweep-

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PERPETUAL SUMMER

The Florals of La Nive

By RENE PALMATIER

FLOWERS from home! . . . . These La Nive floral pictures brought tears to the eyes of new Canadians and elicited admiring comments from the thousands of visitors who saw them at the Canadian International Trade Fair.

Simply framed, outstandingly lovely arrangements of real flowers, they are original creations of the distinguished artist Yvonne Domecq-Cazaux. And, produced in England in 1935, they were officially presented —for the first time on this side of the Atlantic—at the Fair.

"Oh!" cried one woman as she recognized a tiny sprig of "trembling grass" tucked into a colorful spray of blue forget-me-nots, wee rose-like everlastings and fragile pink, violet and turquoise blossoms. "It's over forty years since I saw any of that!"

Another pointed to some daisies. "Remember those?" she asked her companion, delightedly. "And just look at this heather!"

Gardens Of World

Flowers for these pictures are gathered from all parts of the world . . . . the British Isles, South Africa, Brazil, Russia — although none have come from Russia since 1939. The bulk, however, are grown close to the La Nive Studios, in Folkestone, England. And here, in addition to those indigenous to the British Isles, flowers of many different countries are blooming. No mean achievement, by the way, for until now it was thought impossible for certain varieties to be grown in English soil. And the cultivation of them, therefore, has never until recently been attempted.

After they are gathered, the flowers, leaves, grasses, etc., are dried. Then they are treated, first with a very strong salt brine and afterwards with glycerine. Many of them retain their natural colors throughout the process but others must be re-colored. Sometimes flowers are painted to blend with the color scheme of a certain picture. Like the one made of Russian flowers, for instance, which is done entirely in shades and tints of purple. And no two pictures are ever exactly duplicated.

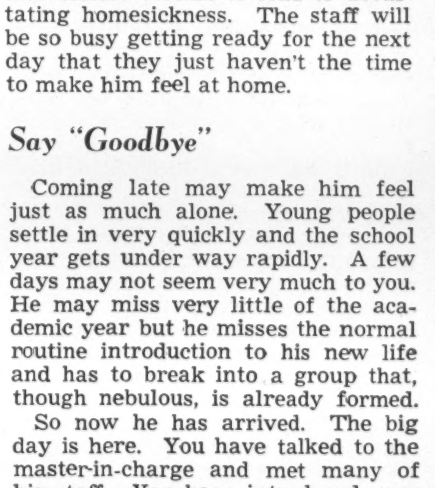
La Nive, whose signature, incidentally, is the name of a tiny river in the Bayonne District of Southern France where she spent her childhood, trains many artists for this highly skilled and fascinating work. To qualify, pupils must have had previous art school training. As well, they must possess natural artistic talent. For, as Madame says: "All have the desire to do this work, but not all have the gift." No pupil is allowed to work on the pictures until the training period of eighteen months has been completed.

At one time an artist for *Vogue*, in France, La Nive knows what it is to concentrate on hard study. For, before success arrived she spent many years — under eminent French masters — at the Grand Chaumier, in Paris. She has a marked influence on her artists and it is very apparent that they do their best work while with her.

It was at Givergny, Normandy, where she was closely associated with the famous French artist, Claude Monet and his family, that Yvonne Domecq - Cazaux received much of her inspiration. The enchanting gardens of this celebrated old man with the long white beard — close friend of Clemenceau and Emile Zola since the three were poor students together — have long been known and revelled in by lovers of beauty the world over. And on the young artist they made a never-to-be forgotten impression.

The floral pictures, which first appeared on a few small calendars, really "do something" for a room. Said a woman, who has a particularly vivid La Nive hanging in her small apartment: "We call it 'Eternal Summer' for even on the dullest days it seems to bring sunshine into the place." Truly exquisite are the miniatures, "replicas of those presented to Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip." And, soothing and restful as a lullaby are some of the delicate pastels — happy choice for the bedroom.

The La Nives are on permanent exhibition in the art galleries and gift departments of all the more important and better class stores in the British Isles. Harrod's, of London, have reserved a whole window for their display. Now they are here, pot-pourri from gardens and meadows all over the world.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PERSONALITIES

No Ordinary Housewife

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

IF you met Mrs. F. E. Wright in her home surroundings you might well place her as a typical rural housewife of middle age. She is not particularly concerned with clothes and fashions but she is keenly interested in her home and her garden and these are always open to her friends and neighbors. After her garden her chief hobbies are needlepoint, sewing and knitting. She is active in the Women's Association of the little Anglican church in the nearby village of Erindale, Ontario. She takes a part in local affairs and is interested in local politics.

But Mrs. Wright is no ordinary housewife. This homespun little woman has been called the voice of the Canadian consumer for, as President of the Canadian Association of Consumers, she has direct contact with and can speak for nearly 35,000 Canadian women. And when she speaks business and governments listen. Manufacturers consult her. Retail trade organizations ask her advice. Government departments seek her cooperation.

The Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers invited Mrs. Wright to come to their last annual meeting to tell its members what women want to know about the meat packing industry. They want to know a great deal. Mrs. Wright went armed with a 20-page list of questions and ever since the Council has been answering these one by one in detail in a monthly letter to consumers.

When the ban on margarine was lifted the Ontario Cream Producers—an organization of dairymen—drafted regulations which they considered to be necessary to protect their interests. They sent a copy to Mrs. Wright and asked her to secure the opinion of women as to these regulations. Copies were sent to the C.A.C. branches and to other women's organizations for consideration. Some of the regulations were viewed with approval but others were received coldly, particularly the one that margarine should not be colored to look like butter.

At the annual meeting of the powerful Canadian Retail Federation held in Montreal in February Mrs. Wright was invited to lead a panel discussion on the subject "We talk with our customers" or "What customers want from retailers". Most of the questions centered on how to get labels for textiles which would tell what we are buying, upon how much extra we pay for fancy packaging and upon consumer credit.

Soon after the C.A.C. was organized the Standards Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce asked it to cooperate in drafting regulations as to standards and proper labelling of many things we buy. When the Division found that further legislation was advisable to enable it to enforce its regulations, Mrs. Wright was asked to appear before the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce to tell why women wanted such enabling legislation.

It is the sound far-reaching program of the young C.A.C.—which she helped to plan and which she now directs—which has brought Mrs. Wright before the public eye and which has helped to establish her reputation as an economist and as the authority on consumer matters.

Mrs. F. E. W. Wright

Of course one of the primary functions of the C.A.C. is to provide a medium through which consumers may speak and act as one. While new so far as consumers are concerned, this idea is not unique. Labor organizations, manufacturers' and trade associations and farm groups all act for their particular groups and all fight for their own interests.

But the C.A.C. goes beyond the older groups with these new policies. "We want to become better informed. We realize the inter-dependence of one group and another, capital and labor, buyer and seller, producer and consumer, rural dweller and city dweller. We want a square deal for all, not just for our own group. We want to promote better understanding among the different groups and to try to find a way in which we may all work together for our common good."

Mrs. Wright is well qualified to carry out these new and impelling aims. She is a homemaker and she knows the needs and all the problems of the consumer. She is a political economist and is familiar with the mechanics of business and government and can appreciate their viewpoints.

Dispels Suspicion

Her quiet sincerity and her obvious knowledge of her subject soon inspire confidence. Last year when Mrs. R. J. Marshall then President of the C.A.C., and Mrs. Wright its economic adviser went to Ottawa to present a brief before the Prices Committee, they were greeted with a certain amount of suspicion. (Not long before a militant consumer group had stormed the capital.) To Mrs. Wright all questions on economic matters were directed and her keen answers and tolerant attitude quickly dispelled suspicion. In a few minutes the two women and the M.P.'s were chatting—just like any mothers' meeting—about the price of food, about how quickly junior's shoes wore, about the poor quality of the buttons on father's suits and the belts of mother's dresses and a host of other things which affect the family dollar. Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Wright were warmly congratulated on the brief they had presented and since then have got most of the things they had asked for.

Mrs. Wright has the pioneer spirit which impels her into new untried territory and which leads her to view obstacles as a challenge. But this spirit of adventure is controlled by her Scottish caution which keeps her—and the C.A.C.—from making rash moves. Last year some 500 Toronto members were on the warpath about rising prices and were determined to demand that price controls be reimposed. "First let us stop to consider what it would involve," advised Mrs. Wright. "Do you realize that price control cannot work without wage control and many other controls? Do you really want all these?"

But once she has made a decision, once she has started a thing, she presses it through to the finish whatever the odds. When the question arose as to the legality of the ban on margarine C.A.C. members were asked "Would you use margarine if it were available?" Upon receiving a unanimous "yes" Mrs. Wright discussed the whole matter with the Dairy Farmers of Canada to get their side of the story. The pros and cons were weighed and the pros won. In the opinion of Mrs. Wright and the C.A.C., the advantages to the family of being able to get a wholesome, cheap butter substitute outweighed the disadvantages to the dairymen of the competition which margarine would bring. So Miss Margaret Hyndman, K.C., was commissioned to represent the C.A.C. before the Supreme Court of Canada.

As you know the ban was declared to be unconstitutional and margarine appeared in most of the provinces. But now the Dairy Farmers, through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, have appealed the decision of the Supreme Court. The C.A.C. are sticking firmly to their stand and Miss Hyndman has been authorized to represent women at the hearing before the Privy Council in England.

Mrs. Wright, whose maiden name was Catherine Margaret Campbell MacRae, was born in Dunvegan in Glengarry County. Her parents were Scottish and her father spoke Gaelic. From early childhood until she was 18 she lived in Northern Ontario. At 18 she became secretary to Dr. Coates, the Dominion Statistician and here she was surrounded with reports dealing with all phases of the Canadian economy. With Scottish thoroughness she determined to understand these reports, so she enrolled as an extra-mural student of Queen's University.

Political Economist

Several years later she got leave of absence from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to go to Queen's for her final year and at the end of the year she was graduated in arts with a gold medal in political economy. When she was back with D.B.S. she devoted her time to economic research. She worked on estimates of the value of Canada's production and on the National wealth. She made the first estimate of the money value of Canada's tourist trade.

Upon her marriage Mrs. Wright continued economic research in voluntary capacities. She became convener of the economics committee of the Local Council of Women. In 1942 she was made economic adviser to the Consumer Branch of the War-time Prices and Trade Board and she set up consumer groups across Canada. Through these groups women studied prices, investigated the relationships between prices and quality and learned the factors which enter into prices.

Now she heads an organization whose scope and usefulness are limited only by the vision and determination ow women themselves.

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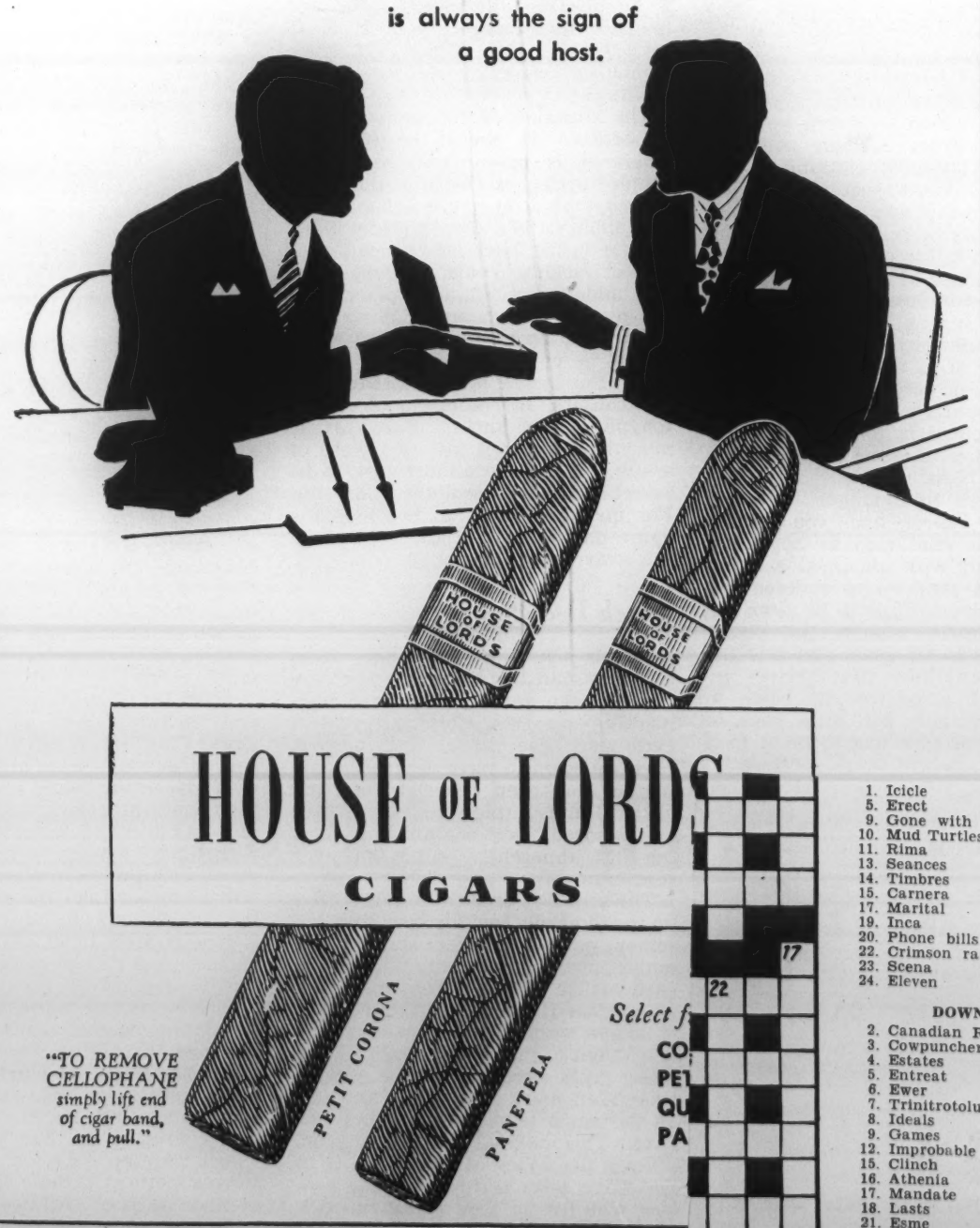

1. Icicle
5. Erect
9. Gone with the wind
10. Mud Turtles
11. Rima
13. Seances
14. Timbres
15. Carnera
17. Marital
19. Inca
20. Phone bills
22. Crimson ramblers
23. Scena
24. Eleven

DOWN

2. Canadian Rockies
3. Cowpuncher
4. Estates
5. Entreat
6. Ewer
7. Trinitrotoluene
8. Ideals
9. Games
12. Improbable
15. Clinch
16. Athenia
17. Mandate
18. Lasts
21. Esme

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THE OTHER PAGE

King O' the Plains

By HORACE BROWN

ALL my life I have wanted to be a writer. I still have that ambition. Perhaps if I live long enough I may even achieve my wish.

There was only one deviation from this terribly narrow, hard, and uphill path upon which I set myself when yet so young. It was my first year with the Vessots, and, with Mr. Vessot's approval, I sat down and wrote a very long and very painful letter to my father, in which I offered to abide by his wishes and do whatever he desired. I knew he had his heart set on my being a lawyer like himself. The law had little appeal for me, although I now recognize it as a sort of second cousin poor relation to the art of writing. Nevertheless, I swallowed all my hopes, as fantastic then as they are still today, and made the bravest offer I have ever made in my life and possibly the most unselfish. It was not given even the courtesy of a rejection; my father simply ignored my childishness in his subsequent letters. In later years, he did upbraid me for my choice of career, and I answered him with stony silence.

Any would-be author has two sets of friends and/or relations: (a) those who encourage; (b) those who discourage. It is difficult to tell at a later date which has been the more helpful. Some of those who encouraged me most did so because they wanted me to follow along conventional writing paths of their choosing, and were quite resentful of my immature desire to explore. I recall this of my first teacher of English in high-school, although her friendly interest was at first helpful. Those who attempted to discourage me in my endeavors, and they were the most numerous, only hardened my determination with their sneers or their well-meant advice that it was much safer to have a bookkeeper's salary coming in regularly than to starve in a garret. The nearest I ever came to starving was on a second floor; the attic was already occupied when I moved in.

The Average Clergyman

It was really Mr. Vessot's doing that I wrote the letter to my father. He had the thrifty French notion that a man should have something "steady", if he were to be a painter or an author. Of course, I am now firmly convinced that the average clergyman is a frustrated author or politician, the former if he is sincere, the latter if he is "full of sound and fury signifying nothing".

"If you were a lawyer, Orass," he said, "you could support yourself, until you made enough writing to quit the law. This man, Arthur Train, has been doing that."

With my father's silence, I felt freed to follow my own inclinations. These were iridescent, and there always seemed that pot of gold that I am still chasing to the rainbow's end.

"I am going to write a book," I told Mr. Vessot.

"But the homework—?" my second father said anxiously.

This was mere trifling with the works of the master.

"I'll do it, too."

I was never very fond of homework, anyway. Why I, who would go out of my way to avoid work at school, should have chosen a career that entails the greatest drudgery is one of those mysteries. Of all the hard and lonely and materially unrewarding work in the world, that of writing is supreme. Yet I suppose it has the glamor of the Irish sweepstakes ticket, the one-in-ten-million-chance of a best-seller and of critical acclaim, the one-in-a-billion possibility of something you put on paper living in your name after your death, and this is what drives on the devotees of the second oldest profession in the world, story-telling.

I have heard writers aver that they live for their Art, but theirs is usually a sterile existence in which they entertain themselves, a form of mental masturbation that can but lead to a genteel madness often found in authors' associations and suchlike. An author is a chameleon, now an extrovert, now an introvert, possessed with more than the usual amount of ego (sometimes carefully hidden under an unbecoming modesty), and the loneliest of individuals. His is a one-man existence. Others may help him financially, morally, and spiritually. Others may provide him with the background he needs to become a conscientious writer. But when he sits in front of his typewriter he is on his own. The agony of creation is one between himself and his characters. A male author is the only male of any species who can enjoy the agonies of giving birth. I sometimes think that is why your best male authors understand women better than women understand themselves.

At thirteen, I was not concerned with these later bitter-sweet discoveries. I wanted to write.

Not Then a Typist

It was a bright, brand-new, cloth-bound scribbler. Across its front, it said "Scribbler" in scroll. Inside were some hundred and fifty bright, clean pages, ruled in blue lines and issuing invitations to be filled. Of course, I was not then an expert two-finger typist, rattling off my fifty to sixty words a minute when required. I wrote a beautiful Spencerian cat-track, illegible sometimes even to myself.

Scribbler had not been bought for the uses to which I intended to put it. Scribbler was to go with me into high school, an aristocrat of its kind, a symbol of my unconquerable extravagance. It had cost me a dollar-and-a-quarter. Mr. Vessot had been aghast.

"But so much for a scribbler!" he had protested. "Why that would buy —eh bien, perhaps it will bring you a little of happiness, eh?"

I turned to half-way through the Scribbler. It was not going to be a long story. It would have action, of course, and a lot of blood would flow, and, yes, there would be even love. From the depth of my thirteen-year-old experience I would tell all.

I wrote laboriously across a clean page:

"KING O' THE PLAINS"
by
Archibald Horace Brown.
Aged 13.

It looked very nice. I turned the page, and began to write.

The story of "King o' the Plains" is very vague in my mind. I know that it grew and grew like the Baby carried by St. Christopher. It ran, chapter after chapter, to the end of the Scribbler, and then overflowed eagerly into the beginning of Scribbler. When Jack and Henry called for me to play on a Saturday morning, I would be busy on "my book". The time I should have been devoting to homework, to Mr. Vessot's distress I gave to "my book". I even neglected my reading.

I had discovered the only delight of the writer, that of living in his own world, a creator saying majestically, "Let there be light". If the light is often feeble, perhaps the powers of the creator are not as great as his wish. Yet it makes no difference, for the next writing is always "my best," and the will-o'-the-wisp of perfection dances hauntingly ahead, quite beyond reach.

"King o' the Plains" was, as the title infers, a Western story, replete with cattle, gamblers, wholesome love, and the inspiring rattle of six-guns. It mattered little that I was unfamiliar with any of these things. Or was I unfamiliar? I had experienced them many times in a thousand stories.

I would like to be able to read my first lengthy literary effort today. I do recall that I forgot the villain about three-quarters of the way through, and that the book ended quite happily without him. He may not have been necessary in the first place, but I cannot understand how I misplaced him, when his triple-dye was so conspicuous. I also seem to remember that some of my love scenes were quite the last word in passionate expression, and that a faithful old retainer died a pathetic death of sacrifice. All in all, apart from my mental lapse about the villain, "King o' the Plains" must have been at least as good as some of the tales that are spread upon the newsstands by so-called adult authors.

One never-to-be-forgotten Saturday morning, I discovered the two most glorious words in the English language for the first time, "The End". As I wrote them, I felt wonderful as I have felt since, when experiencing a successful love affair. It is an extraordinarily exhilarating feeling.

When I went downstairs, my precious first manuscript in hand, Mr. Vessot looked up from his studies for tomorrow's sermon.

"The homework is finished?" he asked hopefully.

"No," I answered, "but my book is."

"Good!" said my second father. "Now we can go back to the homework."

It was, for me, a tremendous letdown. It made me see how much I had come to depend upon Mr. Vessot's praise or blame. But his attitude was probably correct: do the homework, now, that you may be fitted to write books later on. At least, it was an attitude completely comprehensible to adults.

I had been going to ask Mr. Vessot to read "King o' the Plains". Now I carried it back upstairs with me. I felt emptied and forlorn.

PASSING THE BUCK

"DON'T blame me," says the butcher at the corner,
Wrapping up a steak for a customer —and scorner,
"I've been in a temper dangerously high
Contemplating bills for the carcasses I buy."

"Don't blame me," says the fellow at the slaughter-house
"I am inoffensive as a rabbit or a mouse,
But I'm in the mood to howl until I raise the roof,
When I pay a wicked price for stockers on the hoof."

"Don't blame me," says the weary agriculturist,
"I must have a profit. I am no philanthropist,
And the cost of labor, machinery and grain
Overalls and work-shirts I contemplate with pain."

J. E. M.

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protects the skin from sun and wind on the golf course. That dried up feeling disappears. A complete, beautifying cream for day and evening events.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

EATON'S

Required Course for College . . . is the casual suit, scoring top marks with velvet trim . . . buttons in abundance and back interest pleats. The wool suit sketched is typical of the many college clothes now honouring in fashion at EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 23, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Unions And Management Present Divided Opinion On L.M.P.C.

By L. J. ROGERS

During the war Labor-Management Production Committees were started to step up Canadian war production. They did this successfully, but since the war labor and management have both taken another look at the L.M.P.C. and each side has found some things about the idea which it considers a threat to its welfare. Some employers argue that the committees weaken or break down effective management, while labor officials claim the L.M.P.C. is just another name for a company union. There are also many who have views half way between these two. They hold that the committees can serve a useful purpose by building up channels of communication and creating a feeling of trust and confidence.

MUCH publicized during the war years, and less heard of since, the labor - management production committee is coming back into the news these days. In the war years when fast, plentiful production was the big goal, most sections of management and labor in Canada agreed that the labor-management production committee was probably a good idea, even if it was something of an unknown quantity to both groups.

After the war pressure was off, both sides took another look at the L.M.P.C. idea, and the approval was by no means as whole-hearted. After a few years of peacetime experience, opinion in the ranks of management and labor was still sharply divided on the subject—with some leaders on both sides of the bargaining fence enthusiastically in favor of the L.M.P.C. idea, and just about as many dead set against it.

At the 1948 convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, for example, Harry Taylor, of National Carbon Co., then one of Canada's I.L.O. representatives, told the panel on employer-employee relations that "labor-management committees, if they follow the European pattern, appear to be part of a program the ultimate end of which may be a weakening or breakdown of effective management. In those countries where labor-management committees are established by statute there is, among other things, provision for making available to employees a great deal of information about the business. Effective management does not mean joint management or partnership as some would have us believe."

Taylor pointed out that the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions had been pressing for the establishment of labor-management committees not only at the plant level, but also at the regional, industry-wide, national and international levels—backed by legislation if possible. Taylor claimed that labor-management committees were being pushed by three groups—those who are convinced that labor-management cooperation must replace industrial strife; those who see in such committees an opportunity to curb, and eventually destroy, effective management in private enterprise; and government officials who believe that such committees have a strong public appeal.

This viewpoint still has a considerable body of support in Canada; one business spokesman told the writer that he felt the fact that the Communists had seized control of certain industries in Northern Italy earlier this year, using labor-management committees to operate them, seemed to confirm the warnings expressed by Taylor.

Just Company Unions

Some sections of organized labor are opposed to labor-management committees, but for an entirely different reason. One of the top industrial union leaders in Canada explained his union's position on the subject this way. "In the first place," he told me, "we feel that labor-management committees set up under the present Department of Labor formula, which says that employee representatives shall be chosen in plant-wide elections, are just company unions in disguise. We don't feel that the employees' interests can be looked after properly unless their representatives on these committees are chosen through the union in the plant, either by appointment or by union-supervised election. Any other approach brings you right back to the old plant council, company-union, situation. This means, also, that we're opposed to the establishment of labor-management committees in any plant where there is no union. In that situation we feel that they can be used to prevent the employees from obtaining their full collective bargaining rights."

Asked what he thought of the committees where employee representation came through the union, the union leader agreed that some good might come out of them then, but added, "They usually seem to work much more to the benefit of the company than of the worker. We cooperated on a committee in one of the biggest war plants, and at the end of the war the president of the company told his stockholders that the committee had been a great success—that the company had received suggestions which had increased its profits by $600,000, at an outlay of only $25,000 in bonuses to the employees who put in the suggestions. We believe that this kind of division happens most of the time in these committees—and we'd rather see management deal directly with its employees, and pay them for suggestions at a fair price in a business-like way."

For every management or labor spokesman that opposes the L.M.P.C. idea, it's not hard to find another that expresses approval of them in equally strong terms. The Labor-Management Cooperation Service of the Department of Labor reports that committees were in operation in almost every branch of Canadian industry and in every section of the country. Government spokesmen can bring forward many "success stories" to back up their contention that the L.M.P.C. idea works out in practice to the advantage of both management and labor.

In a recent booklet, the service tells the story of five successful committees, endorsed by managements and unions in the plants. The companies include Penberthy Injector of Windsor, William Kennedy & Sons of Owen Sound, St. Lawrence Paper Mills of Three Rivers, J. & D. A. Harquail of Campbellton, N.B., and Hamilton Cotton of Hamilton. The unions in the plants are, respectively, the United Auto Workers, the United Steel Workers, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Textile Workers' Union. (The first two and the last are C.I.O.-C.C.L. unions, the others A.F. of L.-T.L.C. affiliates.)

Company statements include comments like these, "We are convinced our committee very definitely gives our workers a feeling that they are an important part of our organization" . . . "A far more important consideration than the suggestions which our committee has produced has been the opportunity afforded for free and easy discussion of overall worker and management problems which has resulted in mutually improved understanding." . . . "The committee is valuable to us as it permits an angle of approach that is quite impossible where rates and hours come into the picture." . . . "has undoubtedly established an interested and participating attitude that was not present before the committee was set up."

Union statements are equally favorable, "The morale of the employees, insofar as union membership and its responsibilities are concerned has improved." . . . "We are now working with Kennedy's instead of just for them." . . . "We feel that through the L.M.P.C. we have been given an opportunity to participate more fully in production matters." . . . "It has been the means of voicing the workman's ideas other than in matters of collective bargaining." . . . "Many problems not generally covered by grievance procedure have been corrected and removed through the L.M.P.C."

Opinion in most management and labor circles probably falls somewhere between the two extremes. One union research director stated: "Our union has quite a few of these committees in our various plants—and most of them work fairly well. But we have to watch them pretty closely all the time, to see that they don't turn into grievance committees, or that the companies don't use them as devices to speed up production without paying for the privilege. But if you can keep the committees from veering off up either of these blind alleys, and concentrate on the real job, then they do produce results. What's the real job? Well, we figure the committees are set up as a channel through which the company can explain its problems to the workers, why this change or that is being made, why some workers have to go on overtime, or have to be laid off. Then through this channel we can suggest shortcuts and new methods that may make our work easier without cutting production, or that may improve safety conditions, or that may cut wastage. The kind of suggestions that help the company to increase production should be paid for, and the L.M.P.C. is a good means to make sure that suggestions are paid for, at a proper rate."

Somewhat the same viewpoint, though couched in more scientific terms, is expressed in one of the newest U.S. studies on the subject. This is the booklet, "Partners in Production" prepared for the Twentieth Century Fund by a committee of authorities drawn from labor, management and the academic world.

It advises management to approach the problem not by seeking for "what makes a worker more productive" but rather by discovering "what makes a worker more willing." It disapproves of the "human engineering" approach, put into effect through plant foremen, and advises management to rely more on the worker's own organization to reach him with the gospel of cooperation. The report recommends that, "in all plants where there is union representation, management and organized labor assume responsibility for the integration of the union into the plant organization as an effective channel of two-way communication from managers to workers and from workers to managers." (Two of the eight men on the committee which endorses unions as the best L.M.P.C.'s where available, are Howard Coonley, former president of the National Association of Manufacturers and H. W. Steinkraus, president of Bridgeport Brass.)

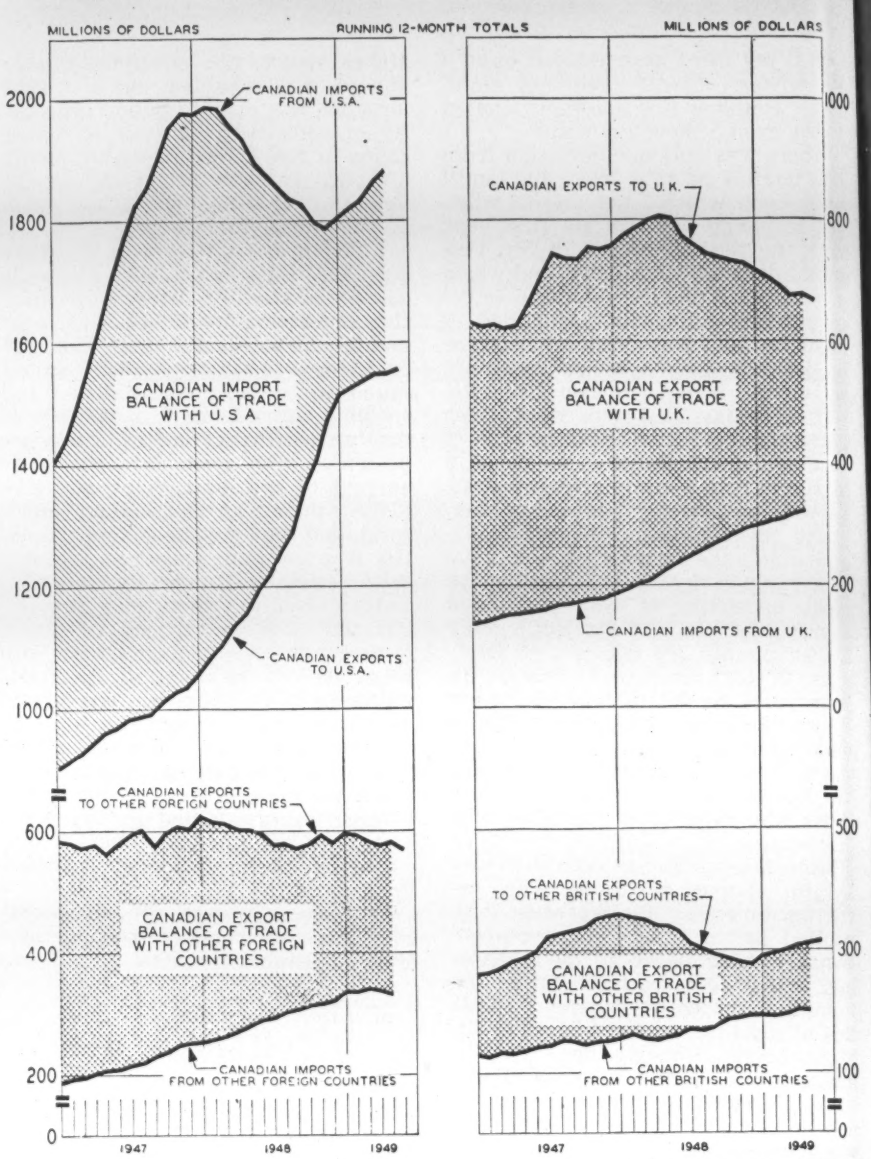
The report claims that labor does not aim to take over the job of management, but does want security—among other things, security against management pressure for more work per dollar of wage. Thus the basic problem in establishing an atmosphere of cooperation towards the mutual goal of making money is first that of creating channels for communication, and then of building a mutual feeling of trust and confidence.

Case Histories

Two case histories known to the writer demonstrate this point. One company, making high-quality shoes, has never had an L.M.P.C., but it has had a long record of dealing fairly with its employees. Today, confidence is so well established here that employees are content to work on what amounted to a percentage-of-production wage scale, while management has given the employees through their union full hiring and firing powers. The other company, a large western mining concern, has spent many thousands of dollars on L.M.P.C.'s, plant councils and every known device to make the employees feel that this is their company. Results so far have not been encouraging—and the reason goes back a dozen years to a time when the company changed the base rate for bonus payments in its incentive system, without sufficient warning or explanation, and thus lost the confidence of its employees.

However it can be best obtained, greater efficiency through labor-management cooperation is regarded by all the experts as one of the top objectives of management today.

HERE'S CANADA'S TRADE PICTURE



—Bank of Canada Statistical Summary

Canada's merchandise trade, her imports and exports excluding gold, which may be considered a balancing item, are graphed above. On the left, the adverse balance of Canadian trade with the United States is indicated by the large ruled area. Our export balance with other foreign countries for the last three years is indicated at the bottom. On the right, the declining export balance with the United Kingdom is indicated by the large cross-hatched space. At the bottom is the small favorable balance with other British countries. How to eliminate the shaded areas is Canada's problem.

—Maurice Miller

VISCOSE RAYON staple fibre baled for shipment at the new plant in Cornwall, Ontario. Dresses, suits, etc. are made from the product.

Banks Hire College Grads, Training Plans Change

By R. N. BEATTIE

In the "good old days" banks hired boys straight from high school and trained them in business. A good many men thus trained left the banks and found good jobs elsewhere in business. Now the banks emphasize the place for the university trained man, and the chances of a career in banking for the broadly educated.

MANY Canadian businessmen received a valuable part of their commercial training as junior clerks in one or other of the chartered banks. They took jobs in the banks to get experience of Canadian business, and after a few years, left for other enterprises. They went to investment houses, insurance agencies or into manufacturing concerns, while the banks hired more junior clerks to replace them.

Of course, not every sixteen-year-old who became a "bank johnny" regarded the bank as a stepping-stone to a career with some other institution. For about a generation before 1930 the banks expanded rapidly, opening branches throughout Canada and, in some cases, in foreign countries, especially Latin America. There was a future of great promise for a young man who had the knack and the taste for banking and who applied himself diligently.

Teachers

It was during this period that the banks adopted the personnel policy which made them to some extent teachers and trainers. Except for stenographers, messengers, janitors, they hired only boys between sixteen and eighteen years old. They became "junior officers" and were paid salaries which they, in particular, regarded as purely nominal.

Salary schedules differed from time to time and bank to bank, but they started in the neighborhood of five or six hundred dollars a year. Annual increases of a hundred or two were more or less automatic as a junior clerk became a ledger-keeper, a discount clerk, a teller, an assistant accountant. The rate of advancement through these clerical positions depended much more on general business conditions than on individual merit.

During the depression of the thirties when the banks were closing branches and comparatively few clerks were being lured away to other positions, the bank became less of a commercial training school and more a place of permanent employment. An officer with five years' experience was working under a manager who had been in full charge of a small branch at the age of twenty-one. The officer himself was earning nine hundred a year and saw three or four other clerks in the office with almost twice his length of service who were still not earning the minimum salary a clerk was required to receive before he could marry.

This state of affairs was unknown before 1930. Somewhere along the route from junior to accountant, a great many, perhaps at times a majority, of those who began the race found other employment. The banks expected this. Those who left had paid for their training and experience with the appropriate number of hours of posting, calling and balancing. Those who remained, having served their apprenticeship, went on to executive positions.

To supplement the day-to-day training on the job, the banks through their Canadian Bankers' Association sponsored training courses for officers: Junior and senior courses, conducted by Shaw Schools and Queen's University respectively, led to certificates of Associate and Fellow of the Association. Considerable encouragement was provided to insure that these courses in accounting, commercial law, banking, economics and similar subjects, were taken by as many officers as possible. Fees were refunded and bonuses paid to successful students to repay them for the time spent out of office hours in studying and writing exercises.

This personnel policy of employing apprentice executives to do most of the clerical work had two noteworthy consequences. First, as already suggested, the banks usually hired many more junior clerks than they were able to absorb in senior positions and the surplus was available for other business enterprises. Second, nobody could become a banker in Canada unless he made up his mind to do so when he first left school.

There was no career in banking for those with experience in other businesses or for graduates of the universities. An almost unique exception to this general rule was Graham Towers who was a university-trained economist before he joined the Royal Bank, rose rapidly to the position of assistant general manager, and then left to become Governor of the Bank of Canada.

It became clear during the depression that the traditional personnel policy was breaking down. The war finished it off. The staffs of branch offices which had for so long been almost exclusively male became predominantly female. The mechanization of bookkeeping went on apace. Now girls and machines do most of the clerical work and the "bank johnny" is on the road to extinction.

Where will the banks find their executives in the future? They are still hiring high school graduates whom they can train, but they are trying to train them faster, pay them better, and hold them for the bank. They are still encouraging them to take the Association courses. But the banks are also hiring university graduates in steadily increasing numbers. The staff supervisor of one of the largest banks says that this policy was inauguruated about a decade ago. Some very responsible positions are now held in Toronto branches and at the head office by university graduates still in their thirties.

Better Than They Were

This particular official is keen on the new personnel policy. He feels that the banks are better employers than they were, and points to improved pension and insurance plans as well as to the more liberal salary schedule. He has no prejudice against university men as recruits. Most often they come to him with degrees in commerce or business administration. He would just as soon have men who have done well in a general arts course, feeling that the bank is well equipped to provide specialized business training to someone who already has something of a liberal education.

No doubt some of the bankers trained under the old regime will be scornful of the soft and easy road of the new generation. They may feel than an efficient banker is the product of a long apprenticeship spent largely in the dull routine of clerical labor rather than that of a university education supplemented by a couple of years familiarization with clerical procedure. But it cannot be denied that the bank manager, especially in small communities, is often placed in a position where a broader, more general education than bankers have usually had in the past could do a better job.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS—by H. W. Spiegel—*Blakiston*—$5.00.

TO CANADIAN readers this volume has the disadvantage common to most books of its nature written by Americans — the American economy provides the examples and problems which are discussed. This is not a serious disadvantage, however, for the economic problems of the world are so interrelated that an efficient treatment of the problems of an important commercial nation is bound to cover most of the economic problems of other trading nations.

The analysis is strictly modern, using to the fullest extent the national income approach and the framework of macro-economics. On these bases four broad groups of problems centering around progress, security, freedom and peace are analyzed.

Those parts of economic theory, such as business cycles and money and banking — which permeate analysis of economic problems in most other fields — international trade, public finance, etc.—are introduced as they appear, and are not treated in a special chapter. This is an improvement on the treatment given in many studies in that the inter-relationship of these economic forces is thereby made clearer.

PARTNERSHIP FOR ALL—by John S. Lewis—*McClelland and Stewart*—$3.75.

THIS BOOK describes an experiment in industrial democracy which began thirty nine years ago when the John Lewis partnership was created. Briefly, the affairs of the partnership are so organized that the advantages of owning the business are shared by all those who work in it, in other words those who had been employees became partners.

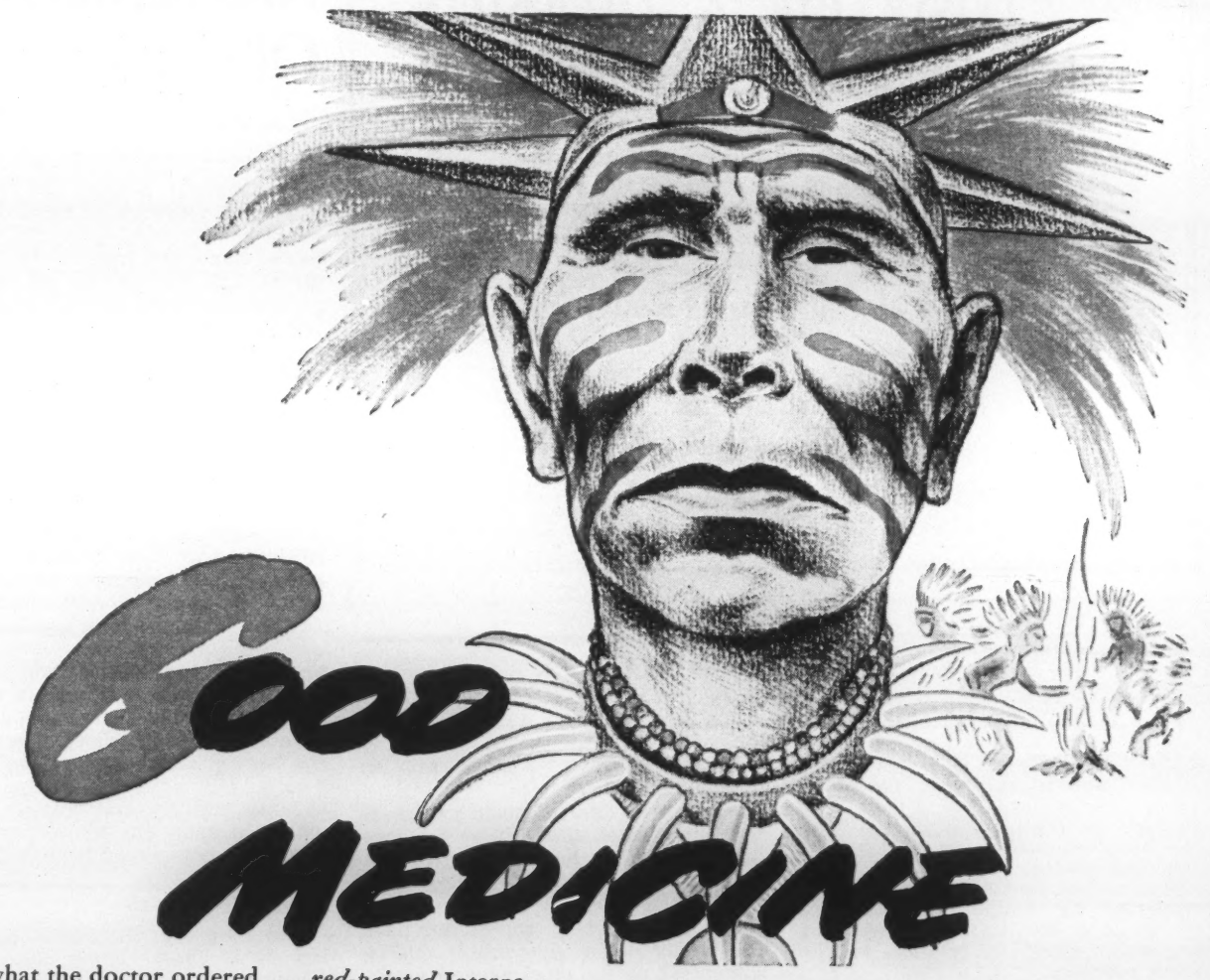
Businessmen interested in this development should find the book interesting and authoritative for it is written by the man who organized the partnership, and who, in view of the fact that it has nearly 12,000 members in the United Kingdom, has also made it work.

EXPECTATION IN ECONOMICS—by G. L. S. Shackle—*Macmillan*—$2.75.

THE PROBLEMS of expectations, the importance for economic analysis and policy determination of the difference between the changing matrix of expectations of what economic activity will be, and what it actually turns out to be, has recently been stressed by those economists who are trying to build an adequate theory of the business cycle. Mr. Shackle has prepared a basic study of expectations, in which the essential ingredients of a theory which will explain the role of expectations in business activity are set out. He begins by defining expectations, and stating the irrelevance of the traditional theory of probabiiity to a discussion of expectations. He discusses the pace of investment, the choice of assets held for speculation, the design of a tax structure which will preserve the incentive to enterprise, and outlines a theory of the bargaining process.

This book is necessarily addressed to the professional economist, but the intelligent general reader with some mathematical training will find here many clues to business activity. It covers, as any book on economic expectations must, a good deal of psychology as well as more orthodox economic theory.

THE 1949 edition of the "Mid-Year Analysis of Retail Trade in Canada" is now in process of completion according to an announcement from the publishers, Verner Publications, the Plaza Building, Ottawa. This publication, to be ready for distribution during the third week of September, deals with Canadian retail trade turnover expressed in dollar values. It is designed especially to meet the needs of those interested in this subpect, whether as primary suppliers, distributors or direct merchandisers. The information includes dollar sales results by years from 1941 to 1949, and by months from the beginning of 1947 to June 1949. Percentage changes from the same period of the preceding year are shown. The information is presented on a national basis, as well as for the Maritimes and all other Canadian areas by provinces, except Newfoundland, for which figures are not available. Sales turnover by some 20 classifications of trade, urban and rural, is also shown. Supplementary to this information, vital to business as well as for economic research, they are presented various indexes of business trends, money turnover, and public purchasing power, both potential and actual.



Just what the doctor ordered . . . *red-painted* International Diesel Crawlers keep balance sheets healthy by boosting production and guarding costs. They deliver their full-rated horsepower on every job, yet hold in reserve additional lugging ability for handling sudden overloads that would otherwise kill. ● Their starting and combustion systems, fuel feed, speed governing, torque control, lubricating methods and over-all rugged construction account for their superior performance and long-lived stamina. ● Since reliable, economical power is "good medicine" for any power-using business, it will pay you to contact your International Industrial Power Distributor. Get International Diesels on your jobs now.

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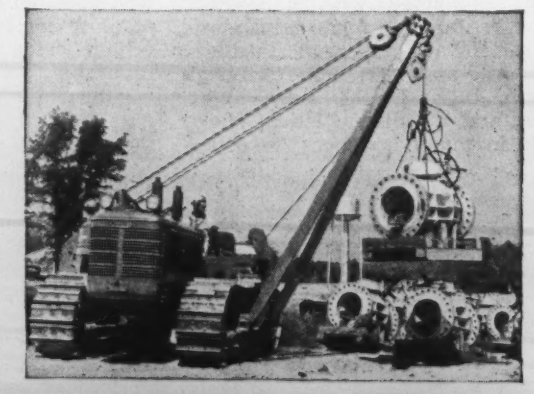

Standardize on Power that Pays

Two International TD-18 Diesel Crawlers work on a pumping station construction job. The one shown here handles heavy supplies and parts with its sideboom. The other clears land and levels the site. Both also work on pipelines.

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A STUDY OF A CHANGE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD

★

Based on personal interviews conducted this year by members of our firm in the money centres of London, Paris, Geneva, Zurich, New York and Washington.

★

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★

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STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK
By Haruspex

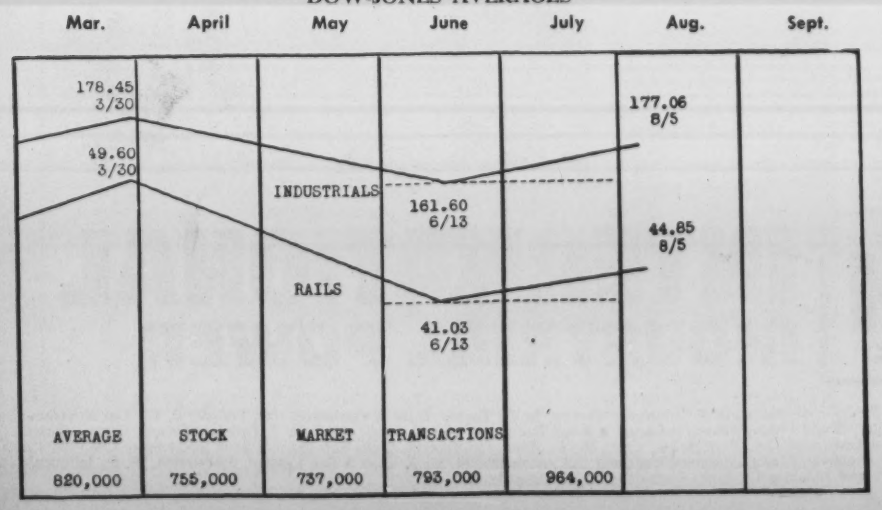
COMMON stocks are at a level where they appear favorably priced in terms of earnings and yields. Psychology, however, is depressed over the business outlook as well as the U.S. and foreign political and financial situation. On the basis of current strength, we would build reserves where none are held or where they are quite small in relation to the stock position.

The extent of the rally since the June lows lends some hope that the stock market is now in the initial stages of the advance that we have suggested as likely during the last half. Factors of strength in the situation are the anticipated recovery in business over the next several months, combined with a market that, at its June lows, had been moving down for around a year. Furthermore, as an item of technical strength, there is the large short position and the disposition of short sellers, in many instances, to cover helter-skelter once the move runs too long against them.

Against the above considerations is the knowledge that there has yet been no testing, by way of a one-to-several-week setback, of the June low points. Neither has the British financial crisis been solved nor have the many labor demands—pending somewhat on the steel negotiations—come to a head. Because of these uncertainties, we would use the current advance to build reserves, where none are held or where they are quite small in relation to stock positions. This will set up additional insurance against some of the uncertainties in the picture but will leave funds still well invested in shares in recognition of those considerations, including excellent yields that are fundamentally favorable.

Industrials reached a high on August 10 at 180.60, and rails reached their high on the same day at 47.72.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



—*Alberta Gov't. Photograph*

ALBERTA CLAY PRODUCTS factory at Medicine Hat. Clay products has been an important industry in southern Alberta for many years, and will play an increased role as more industry moves west.

NEWS OF THE MINES

New Jason Mines Rejoins Ranks Of Ontario's Gold Producers

By JOHN M. GRANT

AN INTENSIVE campaign of development carried out over the past two years—a total of $750,000 new capital being provided for the work—has returned New Jason Mines Ltd. to the list of Ontario's gold producing mines, and with larger reserves of high grade ore, improved mining and milling facilities, along with sound management, expectations are that profitable operations are now in sight. In addition to considerable reconditioning of the plant, new high grade ore has been developed on the deeper levels of the No. 2 shaft. Not only are the many improvements designed to increase mill efficiency and lower costs, but also to later step-up capacity of the mill which is rated at 150 tons daily. Ample hydro power is available and the mill started with at least 40,000 tons of ore available, of which 20,000 tons will be high grade from the No. 1 porphyry vein section and the balance from the No. 5 vein and from the banded sediments section of No. 1 vein. It is officially anticipated the average mining and milling grade will be around $19 per ton and that costs will not exceed $12 on the 150-ton milling basis.

•

The history of the claims comprising New Jason Mines, located at Casummit Lake, in the Patricia district of northwestern Ontario, about 100 miles north of the transcontinental line of the National Railways, goes back to the middle 20's, and the days when prospecting activity was spreading eastward from the famed Red Lake area. Along with the development of that section, preliminary exploration was under way on a number of properties stretching to the east along a belt of favorable formation, and among these were the Pickle Crow, Central Patricia and a group of claims staked by John Borthwick. Lying midway between Red Lake and Pickle Crow, some 35 miles north of Uchi, this property showed excellent geology and a number of rich, narrow, gold veins of surface. The development of Central Patricia and Pickle Crow deposits, also saw the opening up of the Borthwick claims. The main property was originally known as Casey Summit Gold Mines, and in 1935 it was acquired by Argosy Gold Mines. The first mill, a 50-ton amalgamation plant was replaced in 1936 by a 125-ton cyanide mill, but high power and operating costs forced suspension in 1938. The company was then put in bankruptcy and taken over the same year by Jason Mines, but it was 10 years later the shareholders approved the sale of assets and undertaking to a new company—New Jason Mines. Up to date the mine has produced close to $2,400,000 in gold.

•

What is known as the new porphyry vein at New Jason Mines—and expected to provide most of the mill feed—was first found and developed on the 700-foot horizon and lengths of good grade ore have been opened on this and the 600-foot level. A raise has also been carried to the 500-foot horizon, and excellent vein structure is being exposed in drifting at this horizon. A raise is also underway from the 500 to the 400-foot level, and high values were secured in the first 44 feet. When the fourth level is reached drifting will be started. This will give the mine four levels, the 7th, 6th, 5th and 4th, in the relatively high grade ore developed in the porphyry section of No. 1 vein, in addition to a medium grade ore source in No. 5 vein.

•

Ore length of the No. 1 porphyry vein at the 7th level at New Jason Mines of 630 feet, averaged $26.25 across 3.5 feet. On the 6th horizon in this vein one section 242 feet long averaged $64.05 uncut, or $23.45 cut across 33 inches. Another section of 227 feet averaged 20 inches in width and $27.65 grade. The depth continuity of the porphyry vein structure has been indicated in three vertical holes from the 7th horizon. Additional men have been placed underground and further crew will be added, to speed up stoping operations. The company also plans further shaft sinking, now that production has been attained, to a depth of 1,000 feet, and the opening of three more levels. It is stated that as the incline shaft deepens it nears the porphyry ore area.

•

An estimated net profit of $153,871, equal to 5.75 cents per share, is reported by Macassa Mines for the first half of 1949. During the six months, 63,069 tons of ore were milled from which was recovered bullion having a gross value, including subsidy, of $842,131, which compares with 50,219 tons milled and a gross recovery, with subsidy, of $742,463 in the corresponding period of last year. The average tons milled per day during the period under review was 348 and it is expected that the mill capacity of 400 tons per day will be reached before the end of the year. Costs per ton have declined to some extent owing to the higher tonnage milled. The positive ore reserves have been maintained and at June 30 amounted to 440,000 tons of an average grade of $14.42. Since the first of the year, the company's bank loan has been reduced by the sum of $250,000, leaving a balance owing at June 30 of $150,000. During the same period, its subsidiary, Renabie Mines, has paid on account of principal and interest on demand notes $144,108.

•

Slashing of the wall rock directly above the shaft collar at Camray Mines, in the Alona Bay area, has exposed pitchblende ore in a vein ¾-inch wide. A second stringer, half an inch wide, and several minor ones were also disclosed, returning up to one-tenth-inch width of pitchblende. It is noted that radioactive fractures only were exposed on the cliff face, prior to blasting. It is anticipated that similar veinlets will be encountered more or less continuously down the contact as shaft sinking progresses.

•

Dome Mines had an estimated net profit of $669,413, equivalent to 34 cents per share, in the first half of the current year, as compared with $802,174, or 41 cents per share in the like period last year. Production for the six months amounted to $2,612,490 from the treatment of 316,000 tons for an average recovery of $8.27 per ton. In the comparable period of 1948 output was $2,686,003 from 308,700 tons averaging $8.70.

•

Consolidated Duquesne Mining Company—Quebec's newest gold producer—commenced shipments of ore for custom milling at the beginning of June. An average of 104 tons per day were shipped to the mill of Consolidated Beattie Mines in June, but rate of shipments were increased last month and are now approximately 140 tons per day. Objective is to maintain a shipping rate of 150 tons per day. An operating profit of between $5,000 and $7,000 is indicated

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two per cent (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of the year 1949 was declared payable in Canadian funds on October 1, 1949, to Shareholders of record at 3.00 p.m. on August 22, 1949.

The Directors call the attention of the shareholders to the fact that the heavy disproportion between railway expenses and revenues still continues and that no relief has yet been given in respect of the application for an increase in freight rates. This interim dividend is paid wholly out of other income of the Company.

By Order of the Board.

F. BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 8, 1949.

for the first month's production. The first three months of production are regarded by the company as an experimental phase during which tests will be carried out on the various ore sections being mined. Method of milling is also under study in order to obtain the best gold recovery possible from the ore. Full operations were resumed at the mine last October. Stopes were opened on four levels and development carried out on another. Broken ore reserves are around 5,000 tons.

•

An average recovery of $9.15 per ton is shown by MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines, for the first nine months of the current fiscal year which ends September 30. This is the highest since 1945 and exceeds the average of the corresponding period of 1948 by over $2 per ton. Although tonnage dropped in the period under review from 144,576 to 131,799 tons production climbed to $1,531,882 as compared to $1,025,037. Gross production for the quarter ended June 30 was $393,933 from 43,405 tons, averaging $9.08, compared with $403,188 from 47,435 tons averaging $8.50 per ton in the previous quarter, and with $333,897 from 42,732 tons averaging $7.81 in the June quarter of 1948.

•

An operating profit of $19,868, before government cost assistance and provision for depreciation, is reported by Powell Rouyn Gold Mines for the quarter-year ending June 30, which is the first quarter of the current fiscal year. The company shipped 27,256 tons of ore to the Noranda smelter for treatment and also handled 1,567 tons through its own mill. In addition 32,279 tons of custom ore from Donalda and Anglo-Rouyn Gold Mines were treated at the Powell mill. It is expected larger tonnage of Powell ore will be shipped to Noranda commencing with August and that this higher scale of production will be reflected in further improved profits.

•

Renable Mines, subsidiary of Macassa Mines, estimates net earnings for the first six months of 1949 at $42,652, equal to 4.06 cents per share. A total of 74,522 tons were milled—411 tons per day—from which was recovered bullion having a gross value, including $70,338 subsidy, of $616,523, or $8.27 per ton of ore milled. During the period under review, sinking of the No. 2 shaft was completed to a depth of 965 feet and levels established at 525,675,800 and 925 feet. Cross-cutting to the "D" orebody on both the 525 and 675-foot levels was completed. Operating costs have decreased with the increased milling rate and not from any reduction in cost of labor or supplies, which remain at a high level, R. A. Bryce, president, points out.

•

The long drive to the east on the bottom or 970-foot level of Porcupine Reef Gold Mines is showing signs of paying off for that company and its neighbor to the east, Bonetal Gold Mines. After hundreds of feet of drifting in dead ground from the eastern end of the Reef No. 2 ore zone, a change in conditions was encountered about 160 feet from the Reef-Bonetal boundary, which is about 1,350 feet east of the Porcupine Reef main shaft crosscut. At this point in the drifting considerable local faulting was encountered and scattered ore values were in evidence. Following the vein material led the drift in a northeasterly direction and some 80 feet of drifting gave values of .134 ozs. of gold across a drift width of 8.4 feet. A parallel occurrence was located 50 feet north, and where intersected 20 cars of muck averaged .58 ozs. per ton and chip samples gave values of 1.41 ozs. across six feet. After crossing the Bonetal boundary interesting results were secured in the drifting, one section of about 60 feet running well above the average grade of the whole length, with some real high-grade assays being obtained. Both companies, Porcupine Reef and Bonetal, are controlled by Broulan Porcupine Mines, and all operations are under the direction of that company. Previous development at Bonetal, and the source of all production to date, has been on the east end of the property adjoining Hallnor, but the present development is on the Drew claim at the extreme west end of the Bonetal property.

WHO FEEDS BRITAIN?

—U.K. Information Office

Who feeds Britain? The above chart shows where some of Britain's basic food requirements come from. The western hemisphere leads in supplying Britain with wheat and flour and bacon, but much of the British food requirements are met by the sterling area—the result of the dollar shortage.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

ACTIVITY in residential building construction in Canada was stepped up in the first five months of this year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were 32,451 dwelling units completed in the period compared with 24,582 in the same period in 1948. Starts numbered 29,671 compared with 26,359. The estimated number under construction at the end of May was 53,533 as against 56,456 at the beginning of the year.

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Department store sales rose four per cent in July over the corresponding month last year. All regions participated in the rise except Quebec where there was a decline of two per cent.

•

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending August 6 totalled 69,049 as compared with 73,533 in the preceding week, and 73,341 in the corresponding week last year.

•

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 31 amounted to 54,556,000 bushels compared with 53,098,000 on July 24, and 34,799,000 on the corresponding date last year.

•

Cold storage holdings of fish on August 1 amounted to 46,423,000 pounds. This is an increase over the July figure of 39,950,000 pounds. It also exceeds the 39,106,000 pounds held on the corresponding date last year.

•

Pig iron production in Canada during May continued the gains of earlier months over 1948, amounting to 202,148 tons as compared with 193,305 tons a year earlier. The cumulative total for the first five months of this year is now 940,816 tons as compared with 847,930 tons in the corresponding period of 1948.

•

Revised figures of production of steel ingots and castings show the total for May as 283,808 tons compared with 269,968 in April and 289,567 tons in May last year.

•

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 231,920 net tons in May compared with 248,165 tons in April. The amount of producers' interchange was 85,685 tons in May and 96,260 in April.

•

Industrial production during May continued its upward movement to reach a new high of 187.0. This is an increase of 0.9 per cent over the revised April figure. The figure for May, 1948, was 182.0.

•

Cheques cashed in Canada during the first half of this year reached a record volume of $41,200,000,000. This is an increase of 8.3 per cent over the volume for the same period last year.

•

Landings in the sea fisheries of Canada, excluding Newfoundland, were 118,579,000 pounds in June, 2.8 per cent below the total for June 1948.

•

Canadian gold production during May totalled 332,442 fine ounces compared with 287,065 in May last year.

•

Claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed in local offices across Canada in June amounted to 53,100. This is lower than the May figure of 63,700, but is well above the figure for June 1948 which was 39,600.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

BOTH optimism and pessimism on the outlook for American business mark the replies of the 185 U.S. manufacturing companies just surveyed by the National Industrial Conference Board. Some American industries feel that the major portion of their postwar adjustments is behind them and look forward to improved conditions. Others are now experiencing reduced orders, smaller backlogs, inventory depreciation, lower profits and other characteristics of contemporary business adjustments and are not very optimistic regarding the probable time when their operations will stabilize and begin to pick up again.

Three quarters of the U.S. companies, however, foresee a decline in profits in 1949 as compared with 1948. The principal factors contributing to lower profits, as reported by the cooperators, are lower volume of sales, inability to reduce operating costs adequately, inventory losses, and lower selling prices. Half of the companies expect less new orders in the second half of 1949 than in the first, and three quarters foresee a still poorer showing compared to the last six months of 1948.

A notable exception is the petroleum industry. "Although this industry suffered as a result of a mild winter last year, prevailing opinion of cooperating petroleum companies is that, if normal weather prevails, orders will be approximately 10 per cent higher during the last half of this year than during the same period last year. Most food companies also report that they expect to better 1948 orders and shipment." Among the U.S. industries that have been hit the hardest with respect to new orders are the foundries and steel companies, electrical appliances and supplies, electrical machinery, and office equipment.

An appreciable number of companies feel their inventories are too high, "but for the most part, this is the result of the recent drop in sales." Nevertheless, a substantial number of companies state that they are still doing everything possible to reduce their inventories so that any further drop in business or further decline in prices will not result in severe inventory losses. Most companies, however, report either that they have already written off the depreciation in their inventories or that they have established adequate reserves.

Three quarters of the American companies surveyed expect their profits for 1949 to be lower than for 1948, a few expect to do as well, and several think that their earnings this year will be even better than last. A substantial number of companies are "extremely pessimistic and look for declines of 25 per cent, 50 per cent and even net losses."

A number of companies, when reporting on their profit outlook, stressed the fact that they considered last year's profits above normal expectations and indicated that they do not seriously expect to maintain such high levels. These companies in reporting declines of 10 per cent to 25 per cent expressed the view that they considered the new level satisfactory.

•

THE report to the shareholders of Canadian Investment Fund, Ltd., shows a substantial increase in demand for the company's shares. At June 30, 1949, outstanding shares stood at a total of 3,650,593. This reflects a net increase of 547,292 shares during the first half of this year.

Total net assets, with securities valued at market quotations, amounted to $15,975,682. The balance of realized profits on sales of investments amounted to $1,017,601, and in addition the quoted market value of investments exceeded their average cost by $743,687.

•

KEEN competition, coupled with marked resistance to prevailing prices, was responsible for a falling off in operating profits of the Canadian Converters' Co. Ltd. for the year

(Continued on Back Page)

Financing
Canadian Industry

The increasingly competitive nature of to-day's markets often requires new and improved methods of industrial production.

A modernization program may demand more funds than are readily available from company resources. This problem may be aggravated by the need for increased working capital necessitated by higher costs of production and raw materials.

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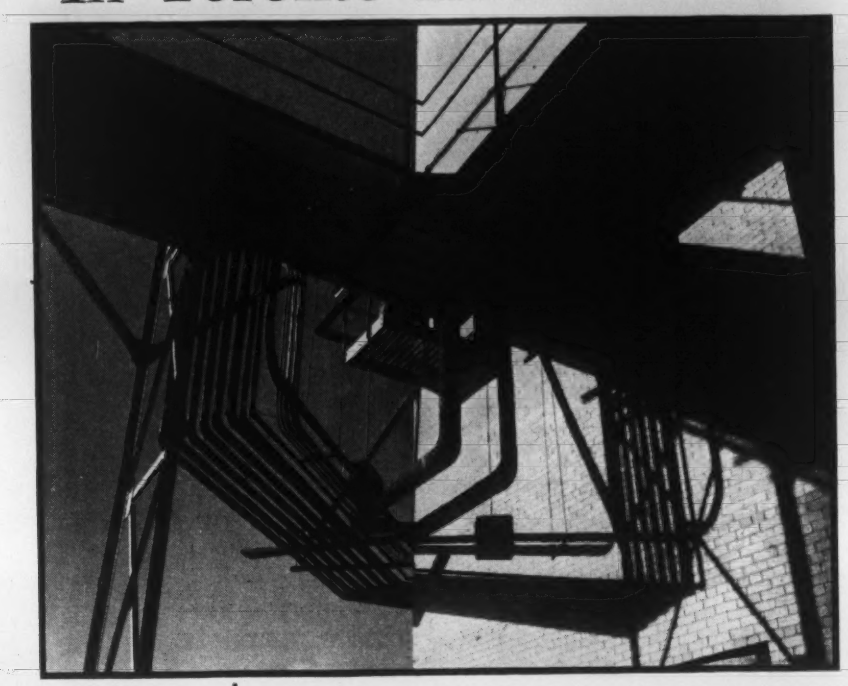
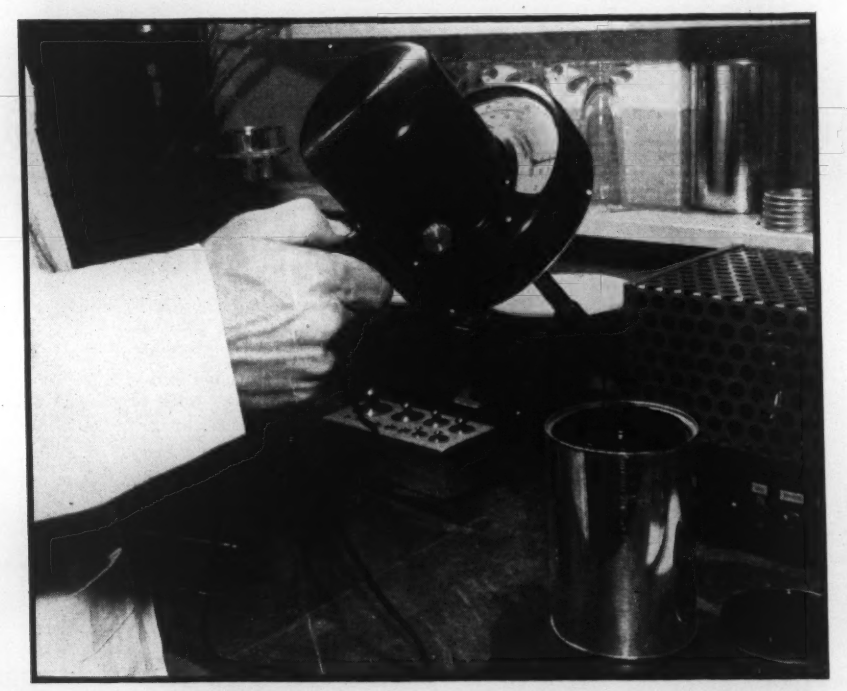
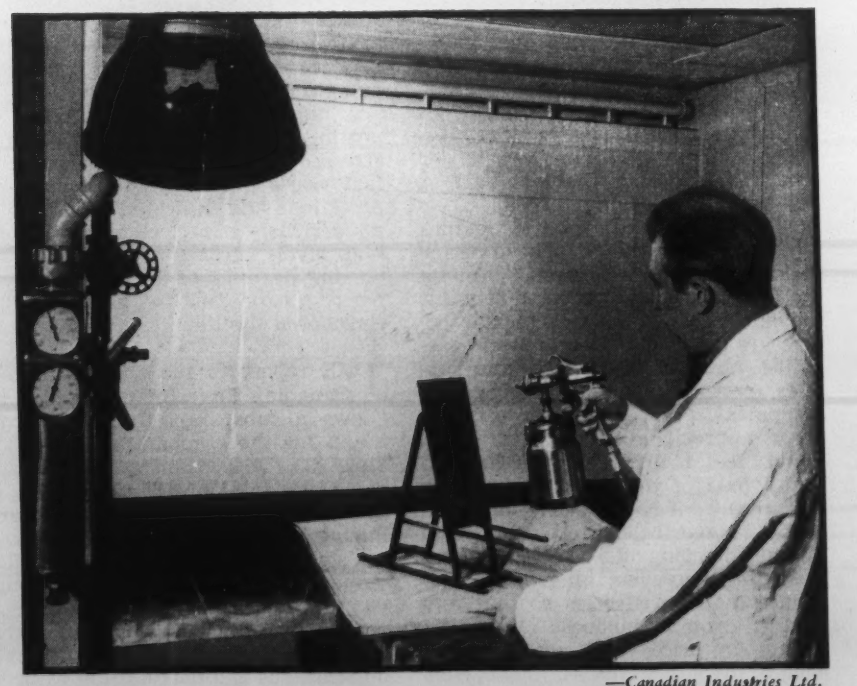
Newest Methods Used In Toronto Enamel Plant



This modern paint plant—the York Works of Canadian Industries, Ltd. near Toronto—cost more than $2,000,000. The plant manufactures a wide variety of automobile and household finishes, and industrial enamels. It also produces an ethylene glycol anti-freeze. The building is of concrete, brick and steel construction and occupies a total floor area of 87,000 square feet with the warehouse alone covering one acre of space.



The interior is kept cool during hot weather by evaporation of water from several roof pools. The top photo shows overhead resin and steam lines passing from the resin building to the enamel building. Because the factory covers such a wide area, and the materials handled are mostly liquid, piping is an important tool at the works. Tests to determine the viscosity of enamel are done with the viscometer shown in the second photo. Measurement is made by a needle scale which registers the amount of resistance to rotation the cylinder encounters in the enamel. At each



—*Canadian Industries Ltd.*

stage of production the enamel is tested by a chemist. The bottom photo shows one of these tests where the panels are being sprayed before undergoing a test for baking qualities. The waterfall shown in the background keeps the spray booth in the control laboratory spotlessly clean. This is another instance of the development of secondary industries which has accompanied the rapid industrialization of Canada. The employment given in these industries is almost as important to the economy of the country as that which is given in the primary industries.

ABOUT INSURANCE

American Bar Association Report On Current U.S. Legislation

By GEORGE GILBERT

As both those who buy and those who sell insurance in this country are more or less influenced or affected by the laws and regulations applicable to the business in the United States, current developments in insurance legislation across the line are of practical interest to many people in Canada.

IT IS now five years since the United States Supreme Court in what is known as the South Eastern Underwriters case ruled that insurance business is commerce and when transacted across state lines is interstate commerce and so subject to federal as well as state laws. Prior to that ruling the insurance industry didn't have to worry about federal regulation of the business because over a period of seventy-five years the Supreme Court had ruled that insurance was not commerce, and its regulation was left entirely to the individual states.

In order to give the industry time to adjust itself to its new status as commerce, moratorium legislation was enacted by Congress, under which certain laws were made not applicable to the business until after the expiration of the moratorium, except that the Sherman anti-trust law was declared to be in full force and effect as to insurance transactions if boycott, coercion or intimidation, or agreement to boycott, coerce or intimidate, is involved. It was enacted that when the moratorium expired the federal laws respecting commerce and interstate commerce were to be applicable to insurance "to the extent that such business is not regulated by state law." Although five years have passed since the Supreme Court held insurance to be commerce, the process of readjusting the business to its new status and improving the existing state regulatory system, so that federal intervention in this field may be avoided, is still going on.

Year's Developments

A special committee of the American Bar Association has been making a report each year on the developments resulting from the Supreme Court ruling. This year's developments, according to the report, were: 1. Enactment by additional state legislatures of various parts of the Commissioners-All Industry model legislation. 2. Argument before a United States District Court of an action challenging the validity of the All Industry Rate Regulatory Law and also of the McCarran Act (Public Law 157. 3. Publication by the Federal Trade Commission of proposed trade practice rules for the Mail Order Insurance Industry.

It is pointed out that a considerable volume of legislation, much of which was designed to strengthen state regulatory laws, was enacted during the 1949 sessions. By the end of the legislative sessions, it is estimated that over five hundred measures dealing with insurance will be added to the statutes of the forty-four states having legislative sessions this year. The measures having the most direct bearing on this matter, the report states, are those which are based on the legislative program recommended by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and the All Industry Committees.

With regard to rate regulatory laws, the report states that the enactment of new casualty and surety rate regulatory laws in Oklahoma (patterned after the District of Columbia casualty and surety rate regulatory law) and in West Virginia (substantially following the Commissioners-All Industry model) leaves Idaho as the only state without a casualty and surety rate regulatory law. All states, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia now have fire and marine rate regulatory laws.

With respect to unfair trade practice laws, the report points out that such laws, based upon the Commissioners-All Industry model bill, were enacted in six states in 1949: Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, Michigan (superseded 1947 law), Nevada and North Carolina, making a total of twenty-four states to have such statutes in force. Such laws were still pending in California, Georgia and Ohio as of June 16, 1949.

Dealing with the subject of unauthorized insurers and service of process laws, the report states that last Fall the All-Industry Committee studied the problems involved in the activities of unauthorized insurers with particular regard to the ability of claimants to bring court actions. The committee drafted model legislation which was studied by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and, as a result, a model bill known as the Unauthorized Insurers' Process Act was recommended by the Commissioners for the consideration of state legislatures this year.

Laws based on this model bill have been enacted in the following ten states: California, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania. Such legislation is still pending in Connecticut (before Governor), Florida (before Governor), Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and Texas.

With regard to Clayton Act type of legislation, the report states that new legislation dealing with stock ownership and interlocking directorates of insurance companies was enacted this year in California, Indiana, New Hampshire and Washington.

Sherman Act Violation

As to litigation, the report says there have been several recent cases under various federal statutes against insurance organizations brought on the theory that they are engaged in the business of interstate commerce. What is regarded as the most important pending case was argued this spring in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas — North Little Rock Transportation Co. v. Casualty Reciprocal Exchange, *et al.*

In this case the plaintiff taxicab company charges a violation of the Sherman Act in that the defendant insurers, which include the National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters and its members, engaged in a conspiracy in restraint of trade. The plaintiff cab company argues that the Arkansas rate regulatory law (Act 116, Laws 1947) which is based on the Commissioners-All Industry model, violates the Sherman Act and that Public Law 15, in so far as it would validate such state regulatory laws, is unconstitutional. The defendants have moved for summary judgment, and the report says that a decision is expected in the near future.

With respect to proposed Federal Trade Commission's rules for the mail order insurance business, the report says that in December, 1947, the Federal Trade Commission held a conference in Chicago at which a set of proposed fair trade practice rules were discussed. In a release of the Commission of April 28, 1949, reproducing the text of its fair trade practice rules, the mail order insurance industry is stated to mean all persons and corporations engaged in selling any kind of insurance outside their domicile through the mails or other interstate communication and without the employment of any agent licensed in the state where the sale is promoted or where the delivery of the policy is made.

In addition to other defined practices, the proposed rules defining unfair and deceptive trade practices for the mail order insurance industry include the following: (1) advertising or representations which tend to deceive or mislead purchasers as to benefits or losses: (2) use of misleading names, titles or policy descriptions; (3) defamation of competitors; (4) representations of approval by governmental agencies; (5) misrepresentations of financial stability; (6) use of deceptive testimonials; (7) failure to pay just claims; (8) concealment of limitations and exceptions.

Enquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Are there any official figures available showing the average rate per $100 charged for fire insurance in Canada during the past few years? Is there much difference in the rate for one year business and the rate for two and three year business?

D.B.H., London, Ont.

Official figures as to the average rates charged per $100 for fire insurance in Canada by companies operating under Dominion registry are to be found in the annual reports of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. Latest published figures are for the year ended Dec. 31, 1947. In that year the average rate charged by these companies for fire insurance in Canada on one year business was 74 cents per $100, while the average rate charged on two and three year business was 77 cents per $100. In 1946 the average rate for the former was 71 cents per $100 and for the latter 76 cents per $100. In 1945 the rate for the former was 70 cents per $100 and for the latter 77 cents per $100. In 1944 the rate for the former was 63 cents per $100 and for the latter 71 cents per $100.

U. K. Shipbuilding Leading But Prospects Are Bad

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Between 1947 and 1948 the proportion of world's shipping built in British yards declined from 56.9 per cent to 50.9 per cent. This lower figure is still satisfactory compared with the pre-war level, but under the circumstances now prevailing in the British shipbuilding industry, the decline has serious implications.

London.

IN 1947, 2,111,900 gross tons of ships were launched from the world's shipyards. Of this total, 1,202,000 tons were from berths in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In 1948, world launchings were 2,309,700 tons, of which Great Britain and Northern Ireland accounted for 1,176,300. The proportion of the world's shipping built in British yards came down from 56.9 per cent to 50.9 per cent, and though the lower figure was still very satisfactory as compared with the pre-war level—34 per cent in 1938, for instance—the trend began to worry those who had assumed that the anomalous postwar circumstances of ship-building would continue indefinitely in Britain's favor.

The return to something like normal has since continued with accentuated vigor. Continental shipyards have returned to the picture with new strength, and it is no longer possible to rule out Japan and Germany, even though their immediate contribution to the world total is small. At the end of June, British shipyards were building 397 ships totalling 2,043,000 tons, which was a decline of nearly 33,000 tons on the preceding quarter. Lloyd's Register of Shipping showed that meanwhile the tonnage building in continental shipyards increased by 123,500 tons to 2,403,000 tons. Britain's proportion of world tonnage under construction had come down to under 46 per cent.

Decline

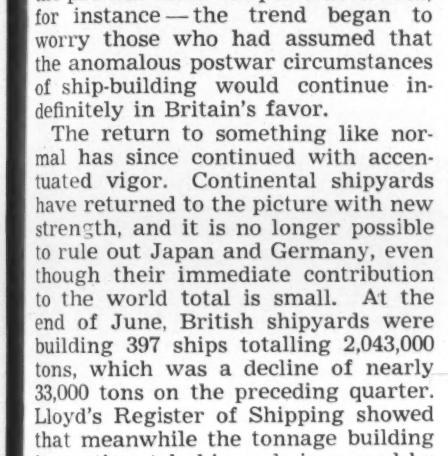
At the present rate it will not be very long before Britain's share in world building will be down to the pre-war level, and there is the unmistakable prospect of a decline below that level unless the palpable disadvantages under which British shipbuilders labor as compared with their competitors abroad are removed. It is no longer—except in the case of Germany and Japan—so much a question of the physical restoration of shipbuilding capacity in such countries as France, Holland and Italy (which, together with Sweden and the U.S. follow Britain in order of priority). The continental yards are pretty nearly back to their pre-war capacity and efficiency. The issue is one of speed of delivery and cost.

Britain is beginning to pay the penalty for her greatly favored position immediately after the war. She still has heavy order books and her yards are burdened with an inflated cost structure which itself owes in no small measure to the easy-money post-war boom. Labor costs in British yards are considerably above costs anywhere else among her competitors, with the exception of the U.S. And British deliveries of new orders are generally now considerably behind those which can be made by any of the important competitors.

The position is of the greatest importance, because Britain depends upon her ships, not only for their obvious and traditional importance as a major domestic industry and as the essential means of trade, but also because they figure significantly in the export returns. Of the tonnage built in Britain at the end of June, 756,900 tons were for registration abroad. Building for oversea owners has, with only one interruption, expanded progressively during the past three years, and now accounts for roughly 37 per cent of the total tonnage under construction. Any menace to this powerful earner of foreign exchange would upset the balance of payments calculations profoundly.

The crux of the trouble is in prices. On an average, British ships cost two to three times the pre-war rate. And shipbuilders find it virtually impossible to quote fixed prices for new construction, any more than they can quote fixed delivery dates. Accordingly, shipowners are fighting very shy of ordering new tonnage. They believe that their abstention from the market will force the shipbuilders to resume the practice of quoting firm delivery and fixed prices, and also to quote lower prices, in order to maintain full employment at the yards when the order books are further reduced. On their side, shipbuilders, like Mr. Micawber, seem to be waiting for something to turn up which will ease their problem, appearing content to fill the interim with the business of clearing off accumulated orders.

But Britain's shipbuilding industry, like every other industry which is acting in competition with manufacturers abroad, must put its house in order while there is still time. It would be a major disaster if within a few years British shipbuilding found itself once again in the state of under-employment which not so many years before the war compelled the formation of a national company to buy up redundant yards. There is no question that, ship for ship, Britain is still the best shipbuilder in the world, but owners will make do with second best, whether it comes from the U.S.A. or France or Holland or Sweden or Italy, or even Germany or Japan, provided it comes more quickly and more cheaply.



outflow from which will be directly p
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Since the introduction of the compara
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meals is quite a recent event in Ontario,
is due to a decision of the Conservative go
ment, it is easy on this line of reasonin
blame the whole increase in liquor consump
—which is certainly large enough to be reg
table—on the granting of the new kinds
licences and therefore on the Conservat
party, a situation which is eminently pleasi

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

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Agency Inquiries Invited

B. C. DAHLMANN, Res. Vice-Pres., Concourse Bldg., Toronto, Elgin 3355

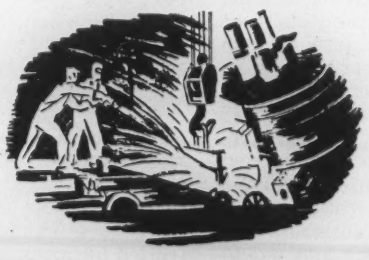
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

Today we Live in a Greater Canada

They Drained a Lake

to give Canada a Great New Industry

IT HAPPENED in Ontario's Rainy River District. Steep Rock Lake — fifteen miles long and ranging in depth from 40 to 265 feet — was emptied by batteries of giant pumps. Finlayson Lake was lowered by draining from the bottom. The course of the Seine River was completely changed. And one of the richest bodies of iron ore on the continent was uncovered. Providing millions of tons of ore a year — with enough uncovered for years to come — Steep Rock's development has been spectacular, but it is only ONE of many examples of Canada's tremendous modern advance. Today we truly live in a Greater Canada—one with productive capacity vastly increased and diversified, offering to young Canadians greater opportunities than ever before in every field of endeavour.



The iron and steel manufacturing industry presents another spectacular example of development: productive capacity and number of employees have been doubled since before the war, striking indication of Canada's new position as one of the world's great industrial nations.

SO MANY OPPORTUNITIES

"A sound idea and the determination to carry it through—those are sure passports to success in Canada today where there are so many interesting opportunities in so many different kinds of activity" —says MR. LESLIE BUTCHER, of Windsor, Ont.

Mr. Butcher—member of Canada's 1936 Olympic basketball team—after returning from college in the U.S. and being manager of a local insurance office, started his own Butcher Enterprises. Their development provides many examples of this young Canadian's energy and enterprise. They include: a unique and successful service in the wrapping of products for shipping; and the modernization of the Windsor Arena to present outstanding sports and entertainment events with great success.

One of a series presented by

Molson's

to promote a fuller realization by Canadians of Canada's present greatness

State Lottery May Become New "Margarine Issue"

By FERGUS CRONIN

State lotteries have been a controversial issue in Canada for the past 15 years and seem likely to be in the limelight again in the very near future. Those in favor argue that a state-run lottery would supply hospitals and charities with a steady revenue, discourage the sending of Canadian money abroad to foreign sweepstakes, and that, in any event, the ban is illogical while race-track betting is permitted.

To date, churches and some welfare agencies have been very much against a national lottery. Mr. Mackenzie King was a die-hard opponent. Public opinion appears overwhelmingly in favor as is Premier Duplessis of Quebec.

WITH federal elections no longer on the horizon to make controversial legislation a danger, and with the idea of state-controlled ventures becoming increasingly accepted, the possibility of a state lottery in Canada once more looms large.

Quebec's Premier Maurice Duplessis, foremost proponent of the scheme, is expected to renew again a proposal which he has broached regularly for the past 14 years: that the provinces should be permitted to organize lotteries for the benefit of hospitals, charities and education. This time he will back his demands with the battle cry of provincial autonomy.

Arguments in favor of state-run lotteries in Canada are mainly four: they would supply a steady and abundant revenue for the operation of hospitals and charities; they would discourage the sending of Canadian dollars abroad, notably to the Irish Sweepstakes; they would legalize a form of gambling in which the people indulge in any case; to ban them is illogical when betting at race tracks is permitted.

Principal among the arguments which have thus far kept state lotteries out of this and most other countries is the moral one. This was most strongly presented last year by England's Churches' Committee on Gambling, during discussion on the advisability of an $8,000,000,000 international lottery to provide the British government with foreign exchange. The plan was said to have the support of British bankers and several members of Parliament.

Perverse

The committee, which represents the Church of England, the Church of Scotland and the Free Churches, said the suggestion was "specious, perverse and fallacious," that it put luck in the place of control and thus was contrary to a scientific view of life on the one hand, and to a Christian view of the providence of God on the other. It said further that such a legalized lottery would condone "undisguised acquisitiveness," and would "undermine the spirit of disciplined work."

Sir Stafford Cripps, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, put the seal of doom on the plan when, although the proposition promised almost half the take to the government, he stated that a British lottery would be of "very dubious" value to the Treasury.

It was for such a reason that national lotteries were suspended in France in 1938, after five years in operation. It was declared that only 3½ per cent of the total money collected remained for the treasury, "and independently of this it raises grave moral dangers." Since then, however, French lotteries have been resumed, and it was reported recently that 600,000 tickets are sold every week.

In Ireland, 25 per cent of the Irish Sweepstakes take is paid over to the National Hospital Trustees. And the Argentine national lottery, which has been operating for 53 years, annually taking $20,000,000 from a willing citizenry, gives 30 per cent to various charities.

The stumbling block for provinces wanting their own government sweep is that lotteries are an offence under the federal Criminal Code. Premier Duplessis contends that prosecution for lotteries should be left to the discretion of the provincial attorneys-general, as in the case of the Sunday observance laws.

"Dollar-bungalow" lotteries were tolerated during the war when sponsored by bona-fide service organizations for patriotic purposes, but any feeling that they were the thin edge of the wedge was dispelled soon after the war ended. The move to crack down on lotteries was led by the Ontario attorney-general, Leslie Blackwell, who declared that "unless checked, the conduct of lotteries, raffles and bingos will fall again into the hands of the professional promoter and will again degenerate into a racket."

But official toleration has recently made great inroads against the opposition. Tickets for the large sweeps are sold more or less openly, even to officials whose duty it is to enforce the no-lottery law; the offering of cars and houses as prizes in raffles for community causes is common; church-sponsored bingos and tombolas, especially in Quebec, run unmolested.

Either—Or

Magistrate C. S. Woodrow, of Sarnia, expressed the problem clearly when he stated in April, "Laws should either be enforced or thrown out." He made the remark as he fined a music store and a daily newspaper $25 each on lottery charges. Customers who brought radios from the store were being given tickets, one of which was drawn from a drum at the end of the week. The winner was given the radio he bought free of charge. The magistrate ruled this was a lottery, and fined the newspaper as well for unlawfully printing such a scheme.

Claiming that a new effort was being made to legalize lotteries, the Montreal Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in Canada earlier this year passed a resolution urging the Quebec provincial and the federal government to "refuse to countenance any efforts made to change the Criminal Code to legalize lotteries of any kind, whether state-controlled or not."

The group condemned lotteries as "evil, both physically and morally," and stated, "We feel that state support and approval of such lotteries tends to teach people to attempt to live by chance rather than, under the Providence of God, to work honestly for the support of their needs." The convenor of the committee which drafted the resolution warned that legislation was soon to be introduced in the Quebec legislature asking Ottawa to amend the Criminal Code to allow the conducting of state-controlled lotteries.

Earlier, Rev. Dr. J. R. Mutchmor, national secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church of Canada, said that any move to introduce provincial sweepstakes into Quebec for health and education improvements would be opposed by every Protestant church in Canada.

Section 236 of the Criminal Code, which prohibits lotteries, states that the following are not forbidden: "Raffles for prizes of small value at any bazaar held for any charitable or religious object, if permission . . . has been obtained from the city or other municipal council . . . and the articles raffled for thereat have first been offered for sale and none of them are of a value exceeding $50."

On the strength of this clause, a Montreal man was released with court costs when he produced a letter from his parish priest stating that the lottery he had been conducting was for charitable purposes, to build an Italian youth centre. First prize was a two-family dwelling.

The attitude of charitable organizations themselves should of course be considered. Following Duplessis' most recent boost for philanthropic lotteries, two welfare agency spokesmen in Montreal gave the proposal a cool reception. One said it might result in taking funds from private philanthropy and putting them into the hands of a government bureau. The other feared it would result in a tangle of bureaucratic red tape and possibly defeat its own purpose.

Both Ontario and Quebec have at different times indicated approval of a government-run lottery. In March, 1938, the Ontario legislature carried a resolution asking that federal authority be given the provinces to legalize operation of sweepstakes for hospitals. A straw vote taken then by a Toronto newspaper showed 93 per cent of those questioned favored them. Former Ontario Premier Mitchell Hepburn said he believed in legalizing sweepstakes.

The Quebec legislature, in 1934, unanimously passed an act, sponsored by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, then Premier, and seconded by Mr. Duplessis, permitting state lotteries. The act is still on the statute books but has never been acted upon because it runs counter to the federal law which takes precedence. Again in 1943 the Quebec government voted in favor of lotteries for educational and public assistance purposes, asking Ottawa to amend the Code to give the attorneys-general jurisdiction.

In August, 1945, the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, then Minister of Justice, promised to take the matter of the necessary Criminal Code amendment before the Cabinet. He was quoted at the time as stating that "the problem of lotteries might perhaps be more carefully attended to and proper discretion between those things which could not be considered harmful and those definitely harmful, could be exercised." Which might be taken as a conditional approval of the principle of state lotteries.

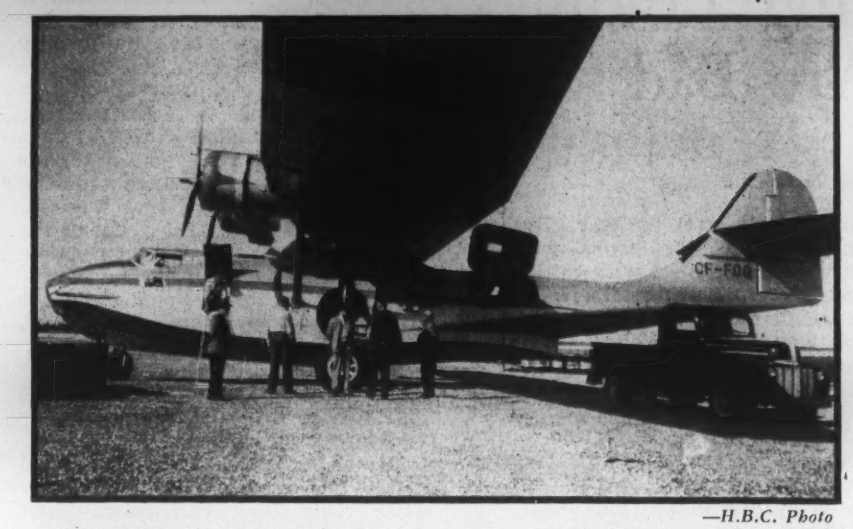
Except for the new issue of provincial autonomy, the same arguments are being advanced for and against lotteries as were thrashed out in Canada in 1934 when the Hospital Sweepstakes Bill, after being passed by the Senate, was defeated in the House of Commons by 105 to 56. Another lottery bill was defeated in 1938.

Die-Hards Gone

But with the retirement of Mackenzie King one of the most die-hard opponents of the measure has been removed; he and the late Viscount R. B. Bennett were the most influential opponents of the bill.

A public opinion poll taken last year showed 89.6 per cent of the Canadian people are in favor of state lotteries. Should public demand become any stronger, the lottery question might become another margarine issue, with the exception that although the people want both, church elements are opposed to the former.

Meanwhile the efforts of Duplessis, who is himself attorney-general of Quebec, to gain more power by controlling what would be a powerful political weapon, will be energetically contested by those who believe he is already too autocratic.



—H.B.C. Photo

FREIGHTING BY AIR has become commonplace in the north country. Here a Canso of the Hudson's Bay Co. prepares for a take-off.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

(*Continued from page* 25)

ended April 30, 1949, from $560,558 to $485,055. In addition, no dividends were received in the period under review from the wholly-owned subsidiaries, whereas $143,784 had been received in the preceding period. Provision for depreciation of $78,730 was slightly above the $73,709 charged in the previous year, and provision for taxes of $127,000 compared with $176,000. As a result net profits dropped from $377,469 to $195,393. Net for the latest period was equal to $2.82 per Class "A" share on a non-participating basis, and on a participating basis to $2.63 per Class "B" share, against $5.44 and $7.89 respectively for the proceding fiscal period. Apart from what was shown as operating profit for 1948-1949 $71,443 was transferred to surplus from profit realized on sale of real estate and equipment. In the previous year, $28,225 profit from sale of fixed assets had been included in total income.

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FOR the six months ended June 30, 1949, the consolidated net operating profits of the St. Lawrence Corporation Ltd. are given as $2,082,325. This compares with $2,750,132 for the same period last year.

•

CANADIAN Ice Machine Co. Ltd. reports business billed in the first six months of this year aggregated $1,532,110 reflecting an increase over comparable 1948 billings of approximately 24 per cent. Sales booked during the first half of this year broke all previous records for this period and are 31 per cent ahead of last year. Backlog of uncompleted contracts has also increased since the first of January.

The sale of supplies, accessories and service labor has shown a further increase and has, up to the present time, run approximately 27 per cent ahead of last year.

•

SAGUENAY Power Co. Ltd. and subsidiaries except Saguenay Electric Co. show an operating revenue of $1,740,013 for the three month period ended June 30, 1949. Net income for the period is given as $347,138 carried to earned surplus.

•

ALUMINIUM LTD. reports consolidated net income of $12,908,301 or $3.47 per share in the six months ending June 30, 1949, compared with $13,153,071 or $3.54 per share in the corresponding period of 1948. Earnings are stated after dividends on preferred shares of subsidiaries and provision for minority interest. Reflecting continuing firm demand for aluminium in most markets in the first half of the year, sales reached a total of $100,052,683, against $100,691,173 in the comparable period of 1948. Income from investments and interest receipts were up slightly, while income taxes required an increased provision, $10,355,564 against $9,816,242 in 1948.

Dividends on Aluminium Ltd. shares declared and paid in the first six months of 1949 amounted to $3,722,050, or $1.00 per share, against $3,349,845, or $0.90 per share in the first half of the previous year.

•

THE report of the International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, 1949, shows a net profit in terms of U.S. currency of $8,220,950 after all charges, depreciation, depletion, taxes, etc., equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 53 cents a share on the common stock. In the three months ended March 31, 1949, net profit was $12,762,467, equal to 84 cents a share on the common and in the second quarter of 1948 net profit was $9,819,301, or 64 cents a common share.

For the six months ended June 30, 1949, net profit was $20,983,417, equal to $1.37 a share on the common, compared with $20,235,006, or $1.32 a common share, in the corresponding period a year ago.

•

THE Steel Co. of Canada reports that capacity production was maintained at all major plants of the company throughout the first six months of this year. Ingot production and sales reached new high levels for any six month period. A slight decline in demand occurred for some screw and wire products, and for coke used for domestic fuel. With these exceptions, no reflection has so far been felt in Canada of the falling off in demand experienced in the steel industry in the United States.

•

AN important development in television today is Protelgram, a new projection-type television receiver manufactured by Philips Industries Ltd., Toronto.

In the Protelgram projection system the cathode-ray tube is much smaller than in the direct view type of television receivers. It is only 2½ inches in diameter, but it has a longer life than the larger, conventional types. The Protelgram unit gives distortion-free 16 inch by 12 inch pictures, in true tones of black, gray and white which fill the screen all the way to the corners.

•

THE directors' report of Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores Ltd. states the total volume of business for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1949, as $9,761,491. After eliminating intercompany sales, sales amounted to $9,074,335, compared with $8,388,978 for the previous year. This is an 8 per cent increase.

Net earnings for the year amounted to $520,364—a slight decrease over the preceding year. Net working capital is given as $2,633,499. This is an increase of $224,491 over the previous year.

•

TOTAL output of gas by the Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto is down about 3 per cent in the fiscal year which began October last. The reason is that the average temperatures were 4½ degrees higher than normal in the nine months from November to July 31. Unseasonably warm weather in May and June affected the cooking load unfavorably.

Wages have been 3 cents an hour higher than a year ago and with latest increase in the cost-of-living index there will be a further increase of 1½ cents an hour. The aggregate of other costs has not declined appreciably.

•

THE MONARCH LIFE Assurance Co., Head Office in Winnipeg, has doubled its business in force in less than six years. Over 60,000 policyholders now own nearly 160 millions of insurance protection and annuities in the company. The amount of insurance being written by the company is three times as great as that written in 1940. New business written this year to date is 12½ per cent greater than that written in the corresponding period of 1948.